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THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

East Riding Antiquarian Society.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1904.

VOLUME XII.

Hull:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

A. BROWN & SONS, LTD., THE SAVILE PRESS.

1905.

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Errata et Corrigenda.

Page xvii, lines 20, 16, and 10 from bottom—*For* "Adventures" *read* "Adventurers."

,, xxvi, line 6—*For* "Brantringham" *read* "Brantingham."

,, xxviii, line 8—*For* "copyhold in demesne' *read* "copyhold or demesne."

,, xxviii, line 11—*For* "fee" *read* "free.

,, xxviii, line 15—*For* "Thorns" *read* "Thorpe."

,, xxix, line 10—*For* "de Warren" *read* "de Warrum."

,, xxix, line 3 from bottom—*For* "described" *read* "derived."

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List of Officers.

President:

The Right Hon. the Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:

The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.
The Right Hon. the Lord Herries, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding.
The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., High Steward of Hull.
The Right Hon. the Lord Hotham.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Beverley.
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Edwin Martin, J.P.
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Colonel H. Fawcett Pudsey.
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Herbert Woodhouse, LL.D.

Honorary Treasurer:

F. C. Manley.

Honorary Secretary:

Rev. A. N. Cooper, M.A., Filey Vicarage.

Editorial Committee:

The President. John Bilson. Rev. C. V. Collier (*Hon. Sec.*).

The Yorkshire Parish Register Society.

The Society was formed in 1899 for the purpose of printing the older Registers of the County. The following have been either issued or are in the press:—York—St. Michael-le-Belfrey, Burton Fleming, Horbury, Winestead, Linton-in-Craven, Stokesley, Patrington, Bingley, and Kippax.

Subscription, One Guinea per annum. *President:* Sir G. J. Armytage, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer:* C. Letch Mason, 12, East Parade, Leeds; *Hon. Secretaries:* Francis Collins, M.D., Pateley Bridge; G. Denison Lumb, 65, Albion Street, Leeds, to whom applications for membership should be sent.

The Thoresby Society.

The Society was formed in 1889 for antiquarian objects in connection with Leeds and District. Its publications include the Leeds Parish Church Register, Adel Register, Kirkstall Abbey Coucher Book, Calverley Charters, and Miscellanea.

Subscription, 10s. 6d. per annum. Life Fee, £5 5s. *President and Hon. Treasurer:* Edmund Wilson, F.S.A., Red Hall, Leeds; *Hon. Secretaries:* G. D. Lumb, 65, Albion Street, Leeds; E. Kitson Clark, M.A., F.S.A., 9, Hyde Terrace, Leeds.

Rules.

I.

Objects of the Society.

To study and preserve the antiquities of the East Riding of the County of York, and to popularise the archæology of the district.

II.

Name.

The name of the Society shall be "The East Riding Antiquarian Society (Yorkshire)."

III.

Operation.

1. Meetings shall be held for the reading of papers, the exhibition of antiquities, and discussion. The number of such meetings and their locality shall be at the discretion of the Council, but not less than two shall be held in each winter session.

2. Meetings shall be held at least once in every year at places rendered interesting by their antiquities.

3. A yearly volume shall be printed for the subscribers (not in arrears with their subscriptions), to be entitled the "Transactions" of the Society, containing original papers, reports, copies of ancient documents, &c. It shall be issued at the General Annual Meeting. The selection of *in extenso* papers, and the arrangement of the volume, shall be in the hands of a small Editorial Committee, annually appointed by the Council.

IV.

Admission of Members.

Candidates shall be proposed and seconded in writing by two members, and the election may take place at any meeting.

V.

Subscription.

The Annual Subscription shall be ten shillings and sixpence, payable in advance on the first day of January in each year. The subscriptions of newly-elected members shall be payable immediately upon election. If any member shall allow his subscriptions to be in arrears for two years, and shall for the space of fourteen days from the giving of the notice hereinafter mentioned, fail to pay all arrears due from him, the Council, after having given such member, through the Secretary, notice of fourteen days their intention to do so, may declare him to be no longer a member of the Society.

VI.

Honorary Members.

Persons distinguished in antiquarian pursuits, who are not resident in the district, may be elected honorary members, the number of such members not at any time to exceed ten.

VII.

Officers.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Treasurer, and an Honorary Secretary, to be elected annually.

VIII.

The Council.

The management of the Society shall be in the hands of a Council consisting of the officers and not more than 24 members, annually elected from the general body of the subscribers; vacancies to be provisionally filled at the discretion of the Council.

IX.

General Meetings.

The General Annual Meeting shall be held in September, when the audited accounts shall be passed, a Report presented, and the Officers and Council elected.

The Council may call a Special General Meeting at any time.

X.

Meetings of the Council.

The Council shall meet not less than six times in each year, at such times as may be determined upon. Special Meetings may be held at the request of the President, or eleven members of the Society. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum.

XI.

Meetings of the Council.

A notice of seven clear days shall be given of all meetings.

XII.

Alteration of Rules.

No alteration in the Rules shall be made except by a majority of two-thirds of the number of members present at an Annual or other General Meeting of the Society. Full notice of any proposed alteration shall be sent to every member with the notice of the meeting.

List of Members.

ALMACK, E., 99, Gresham Street, London, E.C.
Andrews, W., Hull Subscription Library, Hull.
Arnott, J. W., The Asylum, Beverley.
Atkinson, J., Elloughton Rise, Brough.

BARKER, REGINALD H., Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
Beckwith, J., 8, Castle Road, Scarborough.
Beeforth, G. L., The Belvedere, Scarborough.
Bennett, Mrs., 14, York Road, Beverley.
Bethell, W., Settrington House, Malton.
Bickersteth, J., Cottingham.
Bilson, J., Hessle.
Blakeston, W. H., 14 Exchange Street, Driffield.
Blashill, T., 29, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.
Bohn, G., Hengate, Beverley.
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Boyle, J. R., The Town Hall, Hull.
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Bradford Free Library.
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Brown, W., 26, Savile Street, Hull.
Burton, D. F., Cherry Burton, Beverley.

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Coghlan, Rev. W. E., Routh Rectory, Beverley.
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Dykes, E. O., Hessle.

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Francis, Dr. A., 101, Beverley Road, Hull.

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Hildyard, Mr., Dunnington Hall, York.
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Holt, Harrison, Highfield, Driffield.
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Hull, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, The Vicarage, Scarborough.
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Hull Subscription Library.
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LAKIN, W. W., 44, South View, Heworth, York.
Lambert, Rev. Canon, Newland Vicarage, Hull.
Lloyd-Greame, Col. Y. G., Sewerby House, Bridlington.
Londesbrough, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of.
Lord, F., Hornsea.

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Manchester Free Library.
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McCallum, Miss, Clarence House, Filey.
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Milsom, Rev. E., Roos Rectory, Hull.
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Morris, Rev. M. C. F., Nunburnholme Rectory, York.
Mortimer, J. R., Driffield.

NOBLE, Rev. M. A., East Acklam Rectory, York.
Nolloth, Rev. Canon, Minster Vicarage, Beverley.
Nottingham, T., The Mount, Bridlington.

OLIVER, Rev. J., Cowlam Rectory, York.

PAGE, W., 16, Railway Street, York.
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Pudsey, Colonel, 6, Crown Terrace, Hull.

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Reckitt, Sir James, Bart., Swanland Manor, Brough.
Riddell, Captain, Clifton, Newark.
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Roberts, Rev. W., Foxholes Rectory, York.
Robinson, G. A., Beverley.
Ross, W., Nafferton, Driffield.

ST. QUINTIN, W. H., Scampston Hall, Rillington.
Saltmarsh, Lt.-Col.. Mount House, Maidstone.
Saltmarshe, P. H., Saltmarshe, Howden.
Scott, F. A., Parliament Street, Hull.
Sharrock, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Driffield.
Shepherd, Rev. W. R., The Rectory, Kirby Underdale.
Shepherdson, J., 14, Middle Street South, Driffield.
Sheppard, T., The Museum, Hull.
Sherburn, Sir John, Hull.
Shipton, Rev. P. M., Halsham Rectory, Hull.
Smith, Rev. D. J., Hedon.
Smith, W. R., Upcliffe, Filey.
Spoffoth, M., 15, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.
Stephenson, Miss V. H., The Chestnuts, Beverley.
Sykes, Sir Tatton, Bart., Sledmere, York.
Sykes, W., Oakhurst, Cottingham.

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Taite, Mrs., The Mount, York.
Taylor, R. Wright, Baysgarth Park, Barton-on-Humber.
Thompson, R., Dringcote, The Mount, York.
Tinker, C. S., Meal Hill, Hepworth, Huddersfield.
Todd, S. E., Beverley.
Topham, Miss, Manor House, North Dalton, Driffield.
Tugwell, F. A., 102, Westborough, Scarborough.

WALKER, W. S., Central Chambers, Bridlington.
Wares, J. M., Mere House, Swanland.
Wetwan, Dr., 20, Promenade, Bridlington.
Wheatley, Rev. R. W., Driffield.
Wheeler, Commander F. S., Hull.
Wilcox, R. L., St. Lawrence's Vicarage, Malton.
Wilkinson, Miss, 9, Wellington Road, Bridlington.
Wilson, C. H., Warter Priory, Pocklington.
Wilson, W. J., Drewton Stray, South Cave.
Wilson-Barkworth, Dr., Kirkella House, Hull.
Wilson-Todd, Sir W. H., Bart., Halnaby Hall, Croft, Darlington.

Wilton, Rev. R. C., Londesbrough Rectory, Market Weighton.
Wise, H. A., Nafferton, Driffield.
Wood, Rev. Canon, St. Wilfrid's, Boulevard, Hull.
Woodhouse, Dr. H., Parliament Street, Hull.
Woods, W. G., North Grimston House, York.
Wyllie, Dr. J., 292, Beverley Road, Hull.

York, His Grace the Archbishop of, The Palace, Bishopthorpe, York.
York, The Very Rev. the Dean of, The Deanery, York.

Honorary Members.

Date of Election.	
1893. Sept. 25.	—Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A.
,, ,,	W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., F.S.A.
,, ,,	Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
1894.	T. T. Wildridge.
1895. Oct. 2.	—Rev. John Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.
1897. May 30.	—A. F. Leach, M.A., F.S.A.
1904. Oct. 3.	—Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

Report of Proceedings.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held at York on the 28th and 29th of September, 1903. The members assembled during the afternoon of the 28th in the grounds of the York Philosophical Society. Mr. Platnauer kindly acted as guide to the party, and described the multangular tower and the walls adjacent, passing on to St. Leonard's Hospital, where the party spent some time to hear an account of its history. This religious house was founded by King Athelstan; "who, returning from a successful expedition against the Scots in 936 and finding in the Cathedral church at York some poor religious persons, called Colidei or Culdees, devoting themselves to works of charity and piety, granted them a piece of ground near the Cathedral, on which they might erect a Hospital; adding, for the support of it, one thrave of corn out of every carucate of land in the bishopric of York. William the Conqueror confirmed this grant. William Rufus enlarged the site of their Hospital, and built for them a Church, which was dedicated, as the Hospital had been, to St. Peter. Henry I. still further enlarged the Close of the establishment, extending it to the banks of the river, confirming their privileges, and granting them additional lands. Stephen rebuilt the Hospital, and dedicated it to St. Leonard, and henceforth it was, probably, independent of the Minster."* Its privileges and possessions were confirmed and enlarged by successive kings. In 1280 it appears the staff consisted of a master and two servants; eleven lay brethren in the Hospital and eight on the manors in the country with eight servants; a chaplain-receiver and his page; three secular chaplains; and one sub-deacon; a schoolmaster for the boys; a master for the song-school; nineteen choir boys; fourteen sisters wearing the habit and three who did not; and sixty-seven servants. There were 229 men and women in the Infirmary, with two washerwomen and seven servants. There was an Orphanage, too, containing 23 boys and a woman to look after them.†

At the same time (1280) the income of the Hospital was £1062 7s. 2½d. and the expenditure £1035 5s. 3½d., the Master taking the balance as his stipend. It is somewhat difficult to identify the existing remains, except the Ambulatory and Chapel.

* *Handbook to the Antiquities in the Grounds and Museum of the Yorks. Philos. Soc.*, pp. 8-9.

† *Ibid*, p. 9.

The Ambulatory consisted of five, or perhaps six aisles, in two of which there was a large fireplace. The Chapel, probably the work of John Romanus, belongs to the style of the early part of the 13th century.

From St. Leonard's the members passed on to St. Mary's Abbey to see the result of the recent excavations. The excavations in the choir have disclosed remains of the church, commenced towards the end of the 11th century. "The plan is a particularly interesting one, and shows three apsidal chapels *en échelon* on the east side of each arm of the transept, the inner chapel (next the choir) on each side being finished square externally, so that, including the great apse of the choir, there were seven apses in all."* The remaining portion of the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey and the Hospitium were visited under the able guidance of Mr. Platnauer.

The members assembled in the evening at Harker's Hotel for the Annual Dinner, the Business Meeting, and the reading of papers. At the Business Meeting the accounts presented by the Hon. Treas. (Mr. F. C. Manley) showing a balance of £29 18s. 4d. in hand. The officers were all re-elected, excepting that the Editorial Committee was reduced to three members, and the following were elected—the President, Mr. J. Bilson, and the Rev. C. V. Collier as Hon. Sec.

Mr. T. Boynton, F.S.A., called the attention of the members to the first rule of the Society, which is to the following effect: "To study and preserve the antiquities of the East Riding, &c.," and suggested that this rule be observed by helping to preserve the ruined portion of Howden Church.

No steps were taken in the matter.

Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., read an interesting paper on "Richard Rolle of Hampole." Rolle was born at Thornton-le-Dale about, or shortly before, 1300. He died on the 29th September, 1349. He was the son of William Rolle, probably a dependant of the Nevilles. He was sent to Oxford by Thomas de Neville. In his nineteenth year he left Oxford to become a hermit, settling on the estate of John of Dalton.† Eventually Rolle settled at Hampole,‡ where he died. Rolle was the writer of many works, but a considerable number of them being in Latin, perhaps he is best known for his English writings, "The Prick of Conscience" and "The Lay Folks

* *Yorks. Archæo. Soc. Prog.*, 24th July, 1903, where there is an excellent plan of the excavations.

† *Horstman's Yorks. Writers: Richard Rolle, of Hampole*, vol. ii., pp. v. and vi. Horstman gives a detailed account of Rolle and his works.

‡ Hampole, in the lower division of Strafforth and Tickhill Wapentake, about seven miles from Doncaster and nine from Pontefract. William de Clarefai and Avicia de Fanai, his wife, built a priory here in 1170 for Cistercian nuns, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary. In 1552 the site, with demesnes, were granted to Francis Aislaby.—*Langdales Dic. of Yorkshire*, ed. 1822.

Mass-Book" (ascribed to him). His memory is kept fresh in York by an interesting window in All Saints' Church, North Street, in which Rolle's description of the events of the fifteen days before the end of the world is portrayed in coloured glass.

Mr. J. R. Mortimer read a paper on the "Romano-British Remains from North Grimston Brow." The remains consisted of a tomb containing a skeleton, two iron swords of different lengths, rings of bronze, iron, and jet, and fragments of these minerals. Mr. Mortimer advocated further investigation.

A Roman coin of silver found recently at Swaythorpe, in the parish of Kilham, was exhibited by Rev. C. V. Collier. This coin is a denarius of Titus, struck during his lifetime. The obverse bears a laureated head of the emperor to the right, circumscribed IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M. The reverse shows a trophy of arms above a seated mourning female captive to the left, her back to a male figure bound to the tree or stand for the arms, with the circumscription TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the members assembled to visit numerous churches famous for old stained glass. The following are the churches visited:—St. Michael-le-Belfry, Holy Trinity (Goodramgate), St. Deny's (Walmgate), St. Martin (Coney Street), St. Michael (Spurriergate), St. Martin-cum-St. Gregory (Micklegate), St. John (Ousegate), Holy Trinity (Micklegate), All Saints' (North Street).

Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., very kindly acted as guide in explaining and giving the history so far as possible of the glass. It is hoped that his remarks may be printed in the Transactions.

A halt was made at the Hall of the Merchant Adventures Company. There is little in the street to mark the entrance which is by a passage, except a coat of arms with supporters, crests, and motto. The armorial device appears to be that of the Merchant Adventures of London, incorporated by King Edward IV., and whose privileges were confirmed and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. The arms of this company is as follows:—Barry nebuly of six argent and azure a chief quarterly 1 and 4, a fleur-de-lis of France, 3 and 4 a lion of England. Supporters, two winged white horses, each charged on the inside of the wings with two roses. The Merchant Adventures Company of the City of York claim a high antiquity. In 1571 Queen Elizabeth appears to have granted the company a new Charter, whereby the company regulated the trade of the City. The list of Governors given in the account written by the Secretary begins with Miles Cooke, 1546.

The Winter Sessions this year began somewhat later than usual. The first meeting was held during the afternoon of 21st March, at the "Station" Hotel, Hull.

The Council held a preliminary meeting to arrange the Summer

Excursions, it was decided that the following places be visited :— Burton Agnes on 15th June, Barrow and Barton on 14th July, a trip by steamer to Saltmarshe on 8th August, and it was also decided that the Annual Meeting be held at Hull, but the date could not be definitely fixed.

At the General Meeting that followed a paper was read on behalf of Mr. T. Blashill, F.R.I.B.A. on " The Condition of the Country-side before the Enclosures of the 17th Century," by Mr. T. Sheppard.

The second meeting of the Winter Session was held at the " Bell " Hotel, Driffield, on Tuesday afternoon 5th April, when a paper was read on the " Stovin Manuscript " by the Rev. C. V. Collier, F.S.A. Much interest has lately been taken in the draining of Hatfield Chase, of which the MS. is a detailed account of the operations undertaken there by Sir C. Vermuyden and others, in order to reduce a wet and marshy district to a condition fit for agricultural purposes. It is proposed to print the MS. *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Society.

At this meeting were exhibited a stone celt and net weight recently found at Haisthorpe, a long bone pin found at Burton Agnes, and an early 16th century stole of Spanish workmanship. This last object is of faded purple silk brocade with a coat of arms (Aragon impaling Castile?) in appliqué work upon it. This object is of no local interest.

The First Summer Excursion of the Society was held at Burton Agnes on Wednesday, 15th June, 1904. By the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham-Boynton the members assembled at the Hall, where they were welcomed by the host and hostess. Standing on the steps at the front of the Hall Mr. J. Bilson, F.S.A., gave an interesting account of the place.

A short summary of his description is given below.

Burton Agnes Hall.

The earliest remains of domestic architecture here are to be found in the building to the west of the present house. This building has an undercroft covered with a ribbed vault springing from cylindrical piers with volute capitals. The character of the details points to a date of *c.* 1170, and the building of which this undercroft forms part was probably the work of Roger de Stuteville. Under the roof of the same building are some fragments of 15th century woodwork which probably date from the time of Sir Walter Griffith, who died in 1481.

The present house was built at the commencement of the 17th century by Sir Henry Griffith, who married Elizabeth Throckmorton, and died in 1620. Over the entrance doorway is the date 1601, with the initials of Sir Henry Griffith and his wife, and the dates

1602 and 1603 appear on the heads of the rainwater pipes. As usual, the hall occupies the central portion of the principle front, with the porch on one side opening into the screens, and balanced on the other side by a great bay opening from the hall itself. The side of the porch is richly treated, with a fine display of heraldry, and the bay windows of the gables which flank this front are designed in a very charming manner. Internally the hall has been considerably altered, but it contains two fine features in its chimney-piece and screen. The chimney-piece, which displays representations of the five senses and a large relief of the wise and foolish virgins, bears the arms of Sir Thomas Boynton of Barmston (1544–1582), and of his third wife Frances Frobisher, cousin of the celebrated nagivator, and of his fourth wife Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Helmesden, in the bishopric of Durham. This chimney-piece must, therefore, have been removed from Barmston where the Boyntons had a large house, only a fragment of which now remains. The date of its removal is probably indicated by the arms above the chimney-piece—Boynton impaling Topham—which are those of Sir Griffith Boynton, 1761–1778. The hall screen also contains various allegorical representations. The handsome oak staircase, with its great newels connected by a kind of cusping, is a fine feature. The drawing-room is richly panelled, and the bed-room over, which is also panelled, has a very fine plaster ceiling, and an interesting chimney-piece dated 1610. The upper storey of the principal front was occupied by the usual long gallery, which had a fine plaster ceiling of barrel vaulted form; of this only a fragment remains. The picturesque gate-house has an octagonal turret at each angle, and on its outer face above the archway bears the arms of James I. and the date 1610.

Proceeding from the Hall, the members visited the parish church, where Mr. J. Bilson again acted as guide.

Burton Agnes Church.

Of the Church which must have existed here long before the Norman Conquest, no traces remain. The Church was rebuilt in the second quarter of the 12th century (as were so many of the Wold Churches) with an aisleless nave, a chancel, doubtless square-ended, and possibly a western tower. Of this Church there remain parts of the original walls at the four angles of the nave, and the chancel arch, though this appears to have been altered at a later date. In the wall west of the western respond of the south arcade of the nave is part of one of the original nave windows, placed high in the wall, and under the roof of the south aisle some of the corbels from the old eaves cornice have been re-used. The font, which was found in the rectory stable-yard, and was restored to the Church by a former Rector, belonged to this 12th century Church.

This aisleless Church, like most of our village Churches, has undergone successive alterations which have entirely altered its original character. The earliest of these alterations was the addition of an aisle on the north side of the nave, which was erected in the second half of the 12th century. An arcade of three bays was pierced through the north wall of the nave, and supported by cylindrical columns with scalloped capitals, the arches themselves being pointed, of one square-edged order. The eastern bay of this arcade was altered in the 18th century. This north aisle was only about half the width of the present aisle.

Then followed the addition of the south aisle, the arcade of which is much lighter in design than the heavy north arcade. It is worth notice that, whereas the north arcade was pierced through the original walls, on the south side the wall was taken down, and its thickness reduced, when the arcade was constructed.

Early in the 14th century, the north aisle was widened. The chantry of the Blessed Virgin, founded by Roger de Somerville in 1314, was doubtless placed in this aisle, and in 1317 Roger obtained a licence to translate the body of his wife Maud to the new "ala" adjoining the Church of Burton Agnes. The tomb of the founder of the chantry is placed in an arched recess in the wall of the north aisle, and there is a similar recess in the wall of the south aisle.

In the 15th century the Church was again considerably altered. The clerestory was added to the nave, and the fine western tower was built (or rebuilt) late in this century. On the capitals of the lofty tower arch are carved badges of the Griffith family. About the same time a Chapel was added on the north side of the east bay of the north aisle; this has been destroyed, but the arch through the aisle wall, which opened into it, still remains.

About 1730, the Church was "beautified" by Sir Griffith Boynton. This work included the present pews of the nave and aisles, and the arch opening from the nave into the Boynton pew.

During the incumbency of Archdeacon Wilberforce (1840–1854) the Church was restored, and the chancel appears to have been completely rebuilt. The original 12th century chancel had no doubt been rebuilt either in the 13th or 14th century, but the modern reconstruction has obliterated the evidence on this point.

The Church contains several interesting monuments, chiefly at the east end of the north aisle. The earliest of these is the tomb in the north wall, attributed to Roger de Somerville, who died in 1337. On the death of Roger's brother, Sir Philip de Somerville, in 1355, Burton Agnes passed to the Griffith family, who seem to have resided principally at Wichnor. Sir Walter Griffith, who died in 1481, was, however, living here in 1457 during his father's lifetime. It is probably to his time that we must attribute the building of the tower and the other 15th century work in the

Church. He was buried under "the great tomb before the altar of the Blessed Virgin," the alabaster tomb in the middle of the north aisle. He is represented in full plate armour, and wears the Lancastrian collar of SS.; he was pardoned in 1472. On his right side is the effigy of his first wife, Joan Nevill, grand-daughter of Ralph Nevill, the first Earl of Westmoreland, and great grand-daughter of John of Gaunt; she also wears the collar of SS. On either side of them are small effigies of a son and daughter. At the east end of the tomb are the quartered coats of Somerville and Nevill. On each side of the tomb are seven figures of Saints. Against the partition at the west end of Sir Walter Griffith's tomb is the wall-monument of Sir Henry Griffith, the builder of the Hall, who died in 1620, and his wife, Elizabeth Throckmorton. Against the north wall is the monument of their son, the last Sir Henry Griffith, with three coffins in place of the usual effigies. The tomb bears the quartered coat of Griffith and the arms of his two wives—Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley, and Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham of Levens. At his death in 1654, Burton Agnes passed to his nephew, Sir Francis Boynton, son of Sir Matthew Boynton and Frances Griffith.

Thanks were returned to Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Boynton for their kindness in allowing the members to visit the Hall, and to Mr. Bilson for his lucid description.

At this meeting it was announced that Roman remains had been discovered in Harpham Field, and a few tesseræ and potsherds were exhibited.

The Second Summer Excursion of the Society took place on Thursday, 14th July, 1904. The members assembled on the Pier at Hull, took the steamer for New Holland, and drove to Barrow and Barton.

Barrow.

The party first visited a remarkable earthwork, known as "*The Castles*," which was described by Mr. Boyle.

From this earthwork the parish probably derives its name, the modern spelling being a development of the Saxon "beorh," a fortification.

From Bede we learn that there was a monastic house at Barrow, and the traditional connection with St. Chad is preserved in the name of a street, whilst a house called "*The Priory*" is supposed to mark the site of Chad's Monastery: in point of fact, however, there is no ground for the supposition.

The form of the earthwork shows it to be of British origin, but there is no indication of the period to which it belongs, except of a bronze spear head, which was turned up about five years ago.

The fortification itself suggests the elementary form of a

Plantagenet castle, and consists of a circular mound surrounded by ramparts, with an avenue leading up to the central stronghold. This latter, corresponding to the keep of later structures, was, in all probability, defended by wooden palisades. It is a noticeable fact that its defenders were conscious of the advantages of a navigable water way, as the earthwork is connected with the streams behind it, which would in those days be navigable, and afford a ready access to the Humber.

Barrow Church.

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consisted at first of an aisleless nave and chancel. The north aisle was added and an arcade of three bays inserted in the north wall in transitional Norman times. The present chancel belongs to the Early English period: in the north wall are two original windows, and the remains of one in the south. There is a priest's door and piscina. The south aisle was added when the chancel was rebuilt. The nave was lengthened by one bay at the expense of the chancel, in the early Decorated period, the responds being removed further east, and two new four-clustered shafts inserted. At the west end of the north aisle is a fine window of late Perpendicular date. The simple and beautiful tower is entirely Perpendicular: it contains a peal of bells,* noted for the beauty of their tone. The oldest bears the date 1636. The sundial in the churchyard, dated 1732, was made by James Harrison,†

* The bells at Barrow Church, of which there are six, bear the following inscriptions:—1. (*no inscription*).
2. 1638, George Oldfield.
3. 1742, Thomas Lister.
4. 1674, George Oldfield; recast 1882, John Warner.
5. 1636, George Oldfield.
6. (?)

† The Harrisons' connection with Barrow began in 1697; Henry Harrison was a carpenter, and became Parish Clerk in that year. His remarkable son, John, was born at Foulby, near Wakefield, in 1693, and became a famous mechanician, he made several great improvements in watchmaking, notably the inventions of the compensation curb and gridiron pendulum. In 1733 he visited London to exhibit a time-piece which was designed for determining the longitude at sea; later he was able to construct his famous chronometer, which, after two successful voyages to Jamaica in 1761 and 1764, obtained for him from the Government a reward of £20,000. He died in London, March 24th, 1776. In the meantime his brother James was making a name for himself in another direction. In early life he seems to have shared his brother's taste for Horology. In addition to the sundial in Barrow Churchyard, the one at Ulceby, dated 1720, appears to be his work. As early as 1753 he started at Barrow the renowned Bell Foundry, which for nearly a century made the Harrison family famous. About 1764 he was joined by his son Henry Harrison, who opened a foundry at Barton in 1770. Henry Harrison had five sons, two of whom, at least, were engaged in the Bell Foundry business, William, who died in Liverpool, and James Harrison, who finally transferred the business to Barton, and at whose death in 1735, the foundry was sold and the work discontinued.

a member of the family who, first at Barrow and afterwards at Barton, conducted a famous Bell Foundry. Another member of the family, John Harrison, was the inventor of the chronometer, and recipient of a reward of £20,000 from the Government for his discovery.

Barton.

Here are two parish churches in close proximity. Mr. Boyle suggested that in pre-conquest times there were two manors, and consequently two parishes divided by the stream, of which traces may still be seen.

S. Peter's Church.

This church is one of the few remaining in the country with any considerable portion of pre-conquest date. The tower and nave of the original church still remain together with a small chamber of uncertain use at the west of the nave. When the present nave was erected the original chancel was destroyed. The north and south aisles were built soon after the Conquest, remains of this work exist above the arcades on both sides. The present arcades were cut through the older solid walls. It may be remarked that none of the arches are perfectly symmetrical. A south aisle was first thrown out soon after 1200, and a north aisle a little later. On the north side two capitals and the responds are carved with foliage. On the south side one capital and western respond are so carved. Some ten years intervened between the throwing out of the two aisles, the south aisle being formed about 1220, the north 1230. All the dripstones are of the middle of the 14th century. The portrait of Edward III. occurs on the first stop over the most eastern of the south arcade. About 1280 the south aisle was rebuilt and the windows were filled with geometrical tracery. The porch was built about the same time. In 1340 the north aisle was rebuilt, and later the aisles were widened. About 1380 the chancel was rebuilt. In the 15th century a clerestory was added to the nave, which made a chancel arch also necessary. At the same time the east wall of the south aisle was brought a yard and a quarter further west. The east window of the north aisle has a rood carved on the mullions, and is a beautiful specimen of Curvilinear work. In the south aisle is the mutilated effigy of a priest of the middle of the 14th century. In the great east window are figures of St. James of Compostella, and St. George. In the east window of the south aisle are two shields one Nevile of Latimer, quartering Beauchamp, and the other probably Nevile quartering Latimer. In the latter case the Nevile quarterings have been replaced by fragments of coloured glass, on one of which may be seen a water bouget on a red ground, probably the badge of Roos.

S. Mary's Church.

The Church of S. Mary consisted originally of an aisleless nave, and was a chapel possibly dependent on the older church. Between 1175–1185 a north arcade was pierced through the nave wall. About 1200 the south aisle and south porch were added, the old south wall was pulled down and an aisle added, and the north aisle was rebuilt. Later the whole nave was lengthened one bay eastward, and a later pier inserted. About 1220 the Early English tower was built, and perhaps carried a timber spire covered with lead. The parapet which is beautifully drapered, is an addition of the Decorated period. The double lancets on the north side of the chancel have a cinquefoil between the heads. In 1260 the south aisle was rebuilt. In 1320 the Chapel of S. James was added on the south side. In the chancel is a fine brass of Simon Seman, Vintner and Alderman of London, died 1433. In the east window is a fragment representing the Crucifixion.

On Monday, 8th August, 1904, the members made their third and last Summer Excursion. The steamer *Atalanta* was chartered, and a sail up the Humber and Ouse was made, calling at Saltmarshe, where the Society was welcomed by the owner of the estate, P. Saltmarshe, Esq.

Colonel Saltmarshe, R.A., very kindly gave an account of the district, which is as follows:—

All conjectures as to the condition of population of the lands bordering on the Upper Humber and Ouze prior to the 10th century must be mostly speculative.

Before these rivers were artifically confined to a definite channel they doubtless overflowed at high tide the whole of the low-lying country adjacent on both sides of the river, the progress of the water being only arrested when it reached land of a higher level.

Thus, a great part of Howdenshire must have been a muddy, rushy flat, inhabited only by countless wild fowl.

Though the Romans may have made some slight attempt in this direction, it is generally believed that we owe the embankment of the river for the first time to the Danes, and Mr. Hutchinson, the late Vicar of Howden, in an able paper contributed by him to the Yorkshire Archæological Society's Journal (vol. xi. pp. 361-371), suggests that Hoveden was a Danish name derived from the same source as the island "Bornhoved."

It would be interesting to know how the operation was effected in the first instance. The level of the water at high springtides being many feet above the surrounding country, it stands to reason that banks of considerable thickness and durability were necessary, and the work of constructing these originally must have been one of great difficulty.

It was probably carried out very gradually. A study of the foreshores of tidal waters shows that not unfrequently the part adjacent to the channel is of higher level than that further inland. This is to be noticed on the Blacktoft sands and in a similar degree on the ingains formed by the Aire and Calder's training walls in the Ouze.

The present level of the land adjacent to the river is higher, as a rule, than that further away, and that this was the case, too, at the time of the Domesday survey is evidenced by the amount of land under cultivation in the waterside townships being generally considerably larger than that in the inland vills.

In remote ages, therefore, it seems not improbable the sand-banks were continually being formed in close proximity to the main channel, and that by enclosing these, and then connecting them by degrees, the river was gradually confined to its present bed.

The above is, of course, purely conjectural, and it is not till A.D. 959 that we are able to leave the realm of speculation.

That year Eedgar, King of Mercia, bequeathed Howden to a lady of high rank named Aelfwen, and in the charter given in Kemble's work, the limits of the district are set forth. The boundary line ran from Wilbades fleet (about where Booth Ferry now is) round a big wood (to the north of the town), round about this wood to the river Foulney, from the Foulney to the dike, from the dike to the "eald Deorwent," or "old Derwent," and along the old Derwent back to the Ouze, and embraced the townships of Howden, Knedlington, Barnhill, Thorpe, Hive, Belby, Eastrington, and Kilpin.

Howden, therefore, flourished at this period, and other vills enumerated must have been partly at least cultivated, the embankment of the river and reclamation of land here having taken place considerably before this date at any rate.

We learn from the charter that the Eastern boundary of the manor was the old Derwent, which must have emptied itself into the Ouze somewhere east of Kilpin.

No mention is made of Saltmarshe, Skelton, or other townships further down the river, the country between Kilpin and the Welton Hills being still more or less under water, with an oasis, so to say, at Saltmarshe, which name may have been applied at that time to the whole marshy district.

The Domesday survey gives us the ownership and condition and value of the land in the time of Edward the Confessor, as well as at dates in which it was taken, viz., 1085-6.

Hase Hundred, which extended along the north bank of the Humber, from the confines of Hull to Welton, contained the riverside manors of Hase or Hessle, which belonged in Saxon times to two Danes named Alwin and Chetel, and Ferriby, which belonged partly to a lady named Editha, who, Mr. Skaife states

in his Yorkshire Domesday, was the "Queen consort of Harold, the ill-fated; after his death at Hastings she retired to Chester." ("Yorkshire Archæological Journal," vol. xiv. p. 254 *n*).

West of Hase came Welton Hundred, which contained the waterside manor of that name, with berewicks at Ellerker, Brantringham, and elsewhere, seemingly, an appanage of the Northern Earldom, and belonging before the conquest to Earl Morcar, grandson of Leofric, of Mercia.

Between Welton and Howden was Cave Hundred, but it is questionable whether the Welton manor did not include the littoral as far as Yokefleet, part of which township belonged to it; moreover, the Bishops of Durham, to whom the manor subsequently belonged, undoubtedly claimed foreshore rights along this part of the Humber.

At Yokefleet, the Howden manor, which included part of this township, commenced and extended along the Ouze as far as Barmby. It now contained the riverside vills of Skelton, Asselby, Barmby, Saltmarshe, Cotness, and part of Yokefleet, in addition to those mentioned in Eedgar's charter. Neither Blacktoft, Faxfleet, or Bromefleet appear in Domesday, and were presumably non-existant at that time, this part of the district being still a marsh, through which the sluggish waters wended their way to the Humber.

As regards the general condition of the country at the Conquest, most of the hilly land about Hessle, Ferriby, and Welton was seemingly either under cultivation or available for cultivation, as also many of the riparian townships on the Ouze, notably Howden, Knedlington, and Saltmarshe, whereas the lower inland vills contained but a carucate or two of geldable land, and were merely islands or oases in the marsh, connected possibly by rough causeways. Though the river was enclosed, the big ditches which now drain the land were not dug until a century later.

In 1069, at the bidding of Sweyne, King of Denmark, whose brother Osbern landed with many of the exiled Saxon lords in the Humber, the whole of the North of England rebelled against the Conqueror, and was devastated in consequence. Howden especially suffered, its yearly value declining from £40 to £12, whereas that of Hessle only sunk from 60*s*. to 50*s*., and Ferriby from 100*s*. to 60*s*.

William probably broke the banks and let the water in over Howdenshire, whereas the hilly character of the other manors rendered them immune from an act of destruction of this nature; moreover, Howden had belonged to the Saxon kings, and special attention may have been devoted to it on that account.

Most of the changes in land ownership took place probably after the rebellion of 1069.

Both Howden and Welton were then granted by the king to William of Saint Carilef, Bishop of Durham, who owned them at

the general survey, and they have formed part of the episcopal possessions ever since, the manors being incorporated in early days, and one court held for both at Howden; that this was the case in 1399 is evidenced by the court rolls which are in existence since that date.

The land of Queen Editha, at Ferriby, was handed over to Ralph Mortimer, ancestor of the notorious Earl of March, paramonr of Queen Isabel, wife of the unfortunate Edward II., and that of Waltheof, the son of Siward to the Earl of Mortain, half brother of the Conqueror.

Alwin and Chetel's manors at Hessle became partly the property of Mortimer and partly of Gilbert Tyson, whose property was escheated in 1095, and given to the de Vescis.

Though subsequent landowners in detail are outside the scope of this paper, I may mention in special reference to the Society's afternoon work that, in 40 Edw. III., William de la Pole died, seized of Hessle, and ten years later his widow, Catherine, and son Michael, afterwards first Earl of Suffolk, were plaintiffs against the prior of Ferriby, who had cut down a hundred oaks and other trees on their land at Hesslewood.

The next great event in the history of Howdenshire was the accession of Hugh de Puiset, or Puteaco, as the name is latinized in deeds of the period, a cousin of King Stephen, to the Durham See in 1154, where for forty years he reigned; the term may be used literally as his powers were almost regal.

Finding his East Riding property in much the same condition as it was seventy years before, he devoted his great energies to its improvement.

No undertenants are mentioned in Howden and Welton in the Domesday record, there was no one between the lords of these great manors and their villeins and sokemen.

De Puiset recognising the fact that a larger class of landowners, and the creation of what we should now term a country gentry, would benefit the district, adopted the policy of forming within his big manor a number of smaller ones.

His grants of land were made under varying conditions; thus, while in the better cultivated township such as Howden itself, Saltmarshe and Skelton but a carucate or at most two were given to one single individual, the Bishop retaining the remainder as demesne land or copyhold, the poorer cultivated vills, such as Laxton and Metham were granted away in their entirety though frequently to two or three individuals.

Thus in Howden, Skelton, and Saltmarshe we have, or had before the land was enfranchised, three distinct natures of tenure; the land originally granted to the first owner by the Bishop which has come down to posterity as a manor which was held in soccage by payment of an annual rent of about £1 per hundred acres, the

bishop's demesne land usually let on twenty-one year lease, and his copyholds.

In Laxton, Metham, and Yokefleet, on the other hand, the land is entirely freehold, the bishops having retained no rights whatever in them beyond their soccage rent.

Welton was the only township which remained copyhold in its entirety.

Only those vills in which the bishops retained copyhold in demesne land appear in the Howden Court Rolls.

Many of the smaller manors held courts of their own with the usual privileges and various fee rents attached, but I do not find that any of them had copyholders.

The grantees of these manors took, as a rule, the name of their newly acquired property, and were the ancestors of old territorial families, such as the Methams, Portingtons, Thorns, Ellerkers, Cliffs, and others.

The land was given probably on condition that it was drained and reclaimed. It was certainly about this time that the big ditches which now intersect the district were excavated.

Of de Puiset's original grants only one that is really well authenticated exists, to the best of my knowledge, at the present day, viz., that of Blacktoft to Gilbert Hansard, a copy of this by Dodsworth, from the original probably, is to be found in the Bodleian Library and was kindly sent to me by Mr. A. S. Ellis, who has a most valuable collection of MS. notes relating to Howdenshire which he is most generous in lending to all who are interested in the district. It runs as follows :—

"Hugo Dei gratiâ Dunelm episcopus sciatis nos dedisse Gileberto Hansard et heredibus suis tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris in feodum et hereditatem totam terram nostram de Blacktoft et de Hooc, et piscariam ad predictam terram pertinentem exceptâ terrâ Willielmi de Blacktoft et piscariâ nostra.

"Concessimus etiam Gileberto facere molendinum in predicta terrâ, et adducere aquam per terram nostram in Fulnâ usque ad predictum molendinum.

"Quare volumus et precipimus quod idem Gilebertus et heredes sui predictam terram teneant de nobis et successoribus nostris cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et cum maresco nostro quod est inter fossatum molendini canonicorum de Thorentona et divisam que est inter Blacktoft et Yukefleet usque ad nemus &c. . . . redendo singulis annis XII marcas per quatuor terminos in Howdenshire constitutos."

The Charter Rolls give the confirmation of the grant by John.

We derive some useful information from the deed, especially the early application to mills of water power derived from the rise and fall of the tide. Hansard and the Thornton monks must have retained the water in their ditches at high tide and run their mills

when the river ebbed. This Gilbert Hansard, who, we learn from a charter of Robert Fitz Roger, quoted in Surtees Durham, was a younger brother of Robert Fitz Maldred, of Raby, ancestor in the male line of the great Neville family, was doubtless a friend and neighbour of the bishop in the north.

We have traces of his draining operations in "Gilderdike" Gilberts dike, and the Hansardam or Blacktoft drain. This name is to be found in the 6-inch Ordnance Survey of 1855, but the cartographer has omitted the letter "H."*

The gift of Yokefleet by de Puiset to the de Warren family is referred to in the Finchale Chartulary, and its re-sale of it to the prelate with his son Henry's grant to the Priory is set forth at length in that chronicle.

We have also in our possession an old MS. which purports to be the copy of a recitation of Bishop Phillip's confirmation of his predecessor's grant to the Methams, which, if genuine, is further evidence both of de Puiset's grants and the reclamation of land at this period.

It sets forth

That Hugh de Puteaco bishop of Durham and cousin of King Stephen granted to John le Clerk or de Metham "all the waste and marshe which is between the bounds of Yuckflete and Cotnesse unto the double ditch which the said John caused to be made in the west part bordering on the lands of Saltmarshe." Certain services were also granted.

The double ditch with a grassy lane between is still one of our main drainage arteries.

John le Clerk, as his name implies, was probably an official of the bishops, and the land was given him for his services.

The above grants show that our big Howdenshire dikes were excavated towards the end of the 12th century. Since the days of the first Edward many a royal commission has been issued to keep them in repair.

De Puiset's policy had the most beneficient effects and from the two next great public inquisitions as to the state of the county, viz., Kirkby's Inquest in 1285, and the Nomina Villarum in 1316, we are able to judge what it did for the reclamation of this district.

Not only had the area of cultivated land in many of the vills greatly increased since the Domesday Survey, in Laxton, for example, from one of three carucates, but numerous other townships such as Balkholme, Belasis, Newland, Grenoak, &c., had sprung into existence.

Bromefleet and Faxfleet do not appear in either record so it is

* This mistake has had an amusing result, for people have described the name from a well-known bird much respected by the Romans, for it saved their capital on one occasion, the Latin translation of which is "Anser."

likely the country between Ellerker and Blacktoft still formed part of the great Wallingfen Marsh or Common at the close of the 13th century.

The earliest mention I find of them is in a drainage commission of 1295, but inasmuch as there are manors in both places it is presumed they were constituted before the statute of *Quia emptores* in 1291, which forbad further subinfendation.

This part of the littoral did not, however, assume its present form till the close of the 17th century, for to anticipate a little, a commission in 1690 reported that a quantity of land adjoining the townships of Ellerker, South Cave, and Bromefleet had been left derelict by a change in the channel of the Humber, and in 1691 the Crown granted the same which consisted of 906 acres to Sir Thomas Chicheley. In 1696 information was filed against Fairfax and other tenants of the bishop for intrusion into the derelict lands; the bishop claimed the soil of the Humber as parcel of his manor of Howden and won his case.

Even in the last century great changes have taken place here, and my father in his younger days used to sail between Bromefleet island and the main land by a channel which is now completely warped up.

In the 14th century more and more land was brought under cultivation, and in spite of the terrible plague year of 1349, the prosperity of the district increased by leaps and bounds, and at the Poll Tax Assessment of 1379, the riparian townships, from Howden to Welton, had populations exceeding, as a rule, those of the present day, with, in addition to agriculture and fishing, a flourishing trade in brewing and weaving.

They had an enormous advantage when railways and metalled roads were not in existence in the grand waterway of the Ouze and Humber, by means of which they could easily dispose of their produce to Hull and other coast towns.

The fishing rights on the North bank, from Barmby to Welton, belonged originally to the bishops, but the grants by de Puiset of riparian manors included, as a rule, the fishery with a reservation, as that to Hansard suggests, in favour of the bishoprick.

The industry was carried out principally by means of fishgarths on weirs, which stretched far out into the river, and contained narrow-necked boxes or baskets into which the fish drifted with the tide.

These garths, curiously enough, were often copyhold property, and we find in surrenders in the Court Rolls the southern boundary of land abutting described as the midstream of the River Ouze.

The ownership, however, of a copyhold garth did not include the right to use it; this was leased from the bishop as a separate transaction.

They frequently extended far out into the river, obstructed

navigation, and were the subject of commissions which ordered their shortening or removal.

The exact period of the emancipation of the villanes is uncertain; it was a gradual process, taking place in Howdenshire sometime between 1314 and 1379, for in a deed in the Durham Registry, bearing the former date, the Bishop speaks of "his bondi" in Saltmarshe and Skelton, whereas the reference to be drawn from the Poll Tax Rolls is that all the natives of the district were then free, and the Court Rolls, which commenced in 1399, corroborate this.

With the close of the 14th century, the early history of the district may be considered to end, and with the exception of those at Bromefleet all great topographical changes took place before that time.

I would conclude by expressing a hope that, in the not far distant future, the efforts of some really able historian may be attracted to this part of the East Riding, for in addition to that usually available in the Record Office, British Museum, and Bodleian Library, there is a wealth of material in the Howden Court and Account Rolls, and in the Church Register.

REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

The last Annual Meeting was held at York on 28th and 29th September, 1903, since which date there have been two Winter Sessions held at Hull and Driffield, and three Summer Excursions, when Burton Agnes, Barrow, and Saltmarshe were visited.

During the year three members, Canon Stanbridge, Rev. Dacre Blanchard, and Mr. Brigham have died, and six have resigned. Eight new ones have been elected, so the entire loss has been but one of our number.

Mr. Blashill read a paper on the "State of the Countryside about Sutton before the Enclosure," and Rev. C. V. Collier on "Stovin's MS." Mr. Bilson kindly described the Church and Mansion at Burton Agnes, Colonel Saltmarshe acted as our guide up the Humber, and Mr. Boyle in addition to describing the stained glass at York at our last Annual Meeting described the Churches and Entrenchments at Barrow and Barton-on-Humber.

During the year the Rev. C. V. Collier has devoted much time to copying "Stovin's MS.," kindly lent to the Society by the Hatfield Chase Corporation. It is also owing to him that the foundations and site of the Roman Villa at Harpham have been unearthed, and Mr. Boyle has expended time and money on the reproduction of "Stained-Glass Windows in York Churches."

I am sure all will be gratified to hear that one of our members, Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., in conjunction with Rev. M. C. F. Morris is about to renew his excavations at Warter Priory.

I have the honour to be

Yours very obediently,

A. N. COOPER, *Hon. Sec.*

The following Societies send volumes of their "Transactions," in exchange for the "Transactions of the East Riding Antiquarian Society":—

The Society of Antiquaries.
The Cambrian Antiquarian Society.
The Derbyshire Archæological Society.
The East Herts. Archæological Society.
The Royal Archæological Institute.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Thoresby Society.
Kongl: Vitterhets Histori och Antiquitets Akademei, Stockholm.

The present volume has been prepared for publication by the Editorial Committee appointed by the Council.

The Council wish it to be understood that the writer of each paper is alone responsible for the views expressed therein.

EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Year ending 3rd October, 1904.

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	29	18	4
By Subscriptions received:—			
For 1902 ... ... £2 2 0			
,, 1903 ... ... 17 6 6			
,, 1904 ... ... 58 5 6			
,, 1905 ... ... 0 10 6			
	78	4	6
,, Transactions sold	5	15	6
,, Bank Interest	0	12	0
,, Amount received from Members for Excursion to Saltmarshe, 8th Aug., 1904	8	10	0
	£123	0	4

The above account has been examined with the vouchers and found correct,
HULL, *26th October, 1904.*

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
To Hon. Sec., Postages and expenses of... Meetings	5	7	6
,, Hon. Sec., Clerical Assistance	5	0	0
,, J. R. Boyle, Expenses of Meetings ...	5	11	3
,, A. Brown & Sons, on a/c Transactions £25 0 0			
,, Commission on Sale of Transactions 11 10			
	25	11	10
,, A. Brown & Sons, Printing, &c. (Cheque £17 9s. 2d., Credit Notes £5 3s. 8d.)	22	12	10
,, Rev. C. V. Collier—Translation ...	4	4	0
,, ,, ,, Editorial Sec., Postages	0	18	10
,, Gainsbro' Steam Pt. Co. Saltmarshe Exc.	12	10	0
,, Constable & Co., Archæological Index, 1902	1	17	6
,, Assistant Treas. One Year's Allowance	4	0	0
,, Hon. Treasurer's Postages	0	10	7
,, Waller & Sons, Printing	0	8	0
,, Bank Cheque Book	0	2	0
,, Subscription for 1905 paid in advance...	0	10	6
By Balance—Cash in hand ... £5 17 11			
,, ,, Cash in Bank 27 17 7			
	33	15	6
	£123	0	4

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

East Riding Antiquarian Society.

Notes on some Ancient East Riding Families and their Arms.

By A. S. Ellis.

IX.—CONSTABLE OF FLAMBOROUGH.

AN account of this family, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Herries, giving most interesting particulars, has already appeared in a former volume of these Transactions (vol. viij. pp. 51-69). But there still remain a few difficulties with regard to the identity of the first Robert, and these I will make an attempt to point out, if not solve. Further, in the beginning of most received pedigrees, we now find—having more materials—either some generations too few or too many to stand chronological tests. As we have seen in the St. Quintin pedigree an example of the latter, so here we have one of the former, for one or two generations are obviously wanting, and these can now be supplied from contemporary documentary evidence.

William fitz Nigel, constable of Chester,[1] gave the advowson of 'Flemeburche' and a carucate of land in 'Basingeby' to Bridlington Priory ("Mon. Angl." II.,

[1] William's father, Nigel, is called the son of Ivo viscount of the Cotentin, by a 14th century monkish historian. There was a viscount Eudo certainly, but viscount Nigel had two sons named William, and the Constable may have been one of these. Their father died in 1092.

162-3). He was living in 1133,—an old man as a Domesday Tenant in Cheshire, 1086,—when he founded a priory at Runcorn and died soon after. He probably married a daughter of Gislebert de Gand, tenant of Hundmanby in 1086, for Walter de Gand's charter dated 1115, refounding Bardney Abbey, is witnessed by William "nepote meo constabulario Cestriæ"[2] ("Mon. Angl." I., 143). The date is rather suspicious, and this was in all probability William, junior. William the constable witnessed the charter of the same Walter de Gant founding Bridlington Priory, as also did Lambert the constable.[3] William "junior," constable of Chester, succeeded his father, and it is clear Agnes, second wife of Eustace fitz John, was his sister and heir.

We now come to a Robert "fil. Constabularii," who witnessed a confirmatory charter of Earl Gilbert de Gant to Bridlington Priory. This must be the same Robert who witnessed Earl Gilbert's charter founding Rufford Abbey, c. 1148, and here he is more specifically described as "fil. Willielmi constabularii Cestrie" ("Mon. Ang." I., 848). He, therefore, must also be the "Robertus filius comitis constabularii Cestriæ," whose charter is printed in the "Monasticon" (II., 799) by which he, at the request of Agnes his wife, confirmed to the nuns of Watton the lands given to them by Eustace fitz John,[4] with the consent of Agnes his

[2] Nepos: whether this word meant 'nephew'—its later restriction—or 'grandson,' is always uncertain unless we get confirmation from the context, such as we find on opening the first page of Domesday Book, a "nepos Herberti," and "avunculus suus Herbertus."

[3] Lambert and Ulbert, ancestor of the Constables of Burton were also related, without doubt, to Walter de Gand, whose ancestors long before the Conquest had been constables of Ghent, but they were in no other way connected with constables of Chester; chance threw them together.

[4] The Herald's descent of Eustace fitz John is fictitious. Ranulf, a rich citizen and moneyer of Caen, 1035, was his ancestor. Waleram fitz Ranulf came over with the Conqueror, but was dead before 1086, the date of Domesday Book, in which occur the names of his son John fitz Waleram and John "nepos Walerami." The last named had a manor in Saxlingham in Norfolk, which came to Eustace, his son, and was inherited by the Vescis (see Notes and Queries, 5th Series, XII., p. 83, and 9th Series, VII., p. 123).

(Eustace's) wife, of whose dower these had been. This deed is witnessed by Roger 'fil. Willielmi Constabularii,' and Richard of Chester, among others. The charter of Agnes, styling herself "daughter of William the Constable of Chester," giving the whole of Watton to the nuns, and confirming the exchange made by Eustace her husband, of land settled on her in dower, is witnessed by Roger "fil. constabularii," also by the before named Richard of Chester ("Mon. Angl." II., 799). These two brothers then were sons of William, the elder constable of Chester, and it is not necessary that they should have been illigitimate. They may have been the children of a second wife,[5] in which case as William junior had succeeded his father, and dying without issue, Agnes, his whole sister, would be his heir in preference to a half brother, according to the law of England. Why should not this Robert have been the ancestor of the family, especially as there is no satisfactory evidence that John the constable of Chester had a younger son named Robert, to whom the manor of Flamborough was given by his (elder) brother Roger as stated.

John de Laci, earl of Lincoln (1232-40) may have confirmed the manor to a later Robert, but that he called him 'Lacy' and 'his uncle' is open to doubt. I am afraid Tudor heralds, having so much faith in their pedigrees, sometimes inserted such additional information, when making notes of charters. For example, in the before named deed of Robert, 'son of the constable of the Earl of Chester,' as truly printed in full in the Monasticon by Roger Dodsworth, Eustace

[5] If this presumed second wife had been a daughter of Hugh fitz Norman, the Domesday Tenant of 'Flaneburg,' under the Earl of Chester, and Robert, her son and heir, then the manor would have regularly descended to him and would never have been in the tenure of Eustace fitz John, or his heirs the Lacies. There is no evidence that it ever was, and the manor continued to be held of the Earls direct. Sir William Constable showed his old evidences to Roger Dodsworth, but no note of a grant from Roger de Laci appears to have been made.

fitz John is not described as "my grandfather," nor Eustace's wife Agnes as "de Chester."

The name of Robert Constable is not in the list of High Sheriffs of Yorkshire at this period. It was Roger de Laci the Constable of Chester who served that office for five years in the reign of King John.[6]

Roger de Laci found heiresses for some of the cadets of his house in his honor of Clitheroe in Lancashire, and gave to Gilbert de Lacy, with Agnes, daughter of John de Hunefru' 10 bovates, &c., and to Robert of *Flamesburch*, with the daughter of Robert de Ludseg' 10 bovates, &c. ("Testa de Nevill," p. 403).

But at this time a Constable of Flaynburgh—though we are not quite certain about his Christian name, was the husband of the younger daughter and coheir of (William?) Tyson, son of Adam Tison of Holme on Spaldingmore. Her elder sister Maud married . . . de Belver, and their mother was Eufemia, a niece and coheir of Master Roger Arundell the Judge, who had been nominated to the see of York in 1186. The Tyson fee in Holme was divided between John de Beauver and William Constable of Flemesburg, more probably the sons of these two sisters and coheirs than their husbands.

In 1221, they claimed shares also in the lands of Roger Arundell, and the King by writ dated at York, 19 June that year, directed the Sheriff to give to William Constable of 'Flemeburg,' and John de Beauver, coparceners with Thomas de Hothum, Nicholas de Anesti and Thomas de Birkin, full seisin in the lands that had been Master Roger Arundell's on their giving him security for the payment proportionately of the debts still owing "to us" of Master Roger, whose heirs they are, &c.[7] Eight years before we find Thomas de 'Holme' (a misreading for 'Hothu,' *i.e.*,

[6] List in Appendix to 31st Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records, p. 363.

[7] Exc. Rot. Fin., I., 66.

Hothum) had fined with King John 500 marks and 5 palfreys to have the lands in Yorkshire and Leicestershire of Master Roger Arundell "his uncle."[8]

This estate seems to have occasioned much litigation between the coheirs and their descendants. A law suit of 1291 furnishes the following pedigree copied by Dodsworth, which is more reliable and more accurate than one produced in a still later suit in the Court of the King's Bench, Trinity Term 8, Edw. III. (1334), brought by William de la Pole against John de Hotham, chivaler, to permit him to present to the church of Foston on the Wold.[9]

To return to the Constables, Dodsworth printed in the Monasticon (II., 799) an original charter of Robert Constable of Flamesburgh, shown him by Sir William Constable, bart., giving and confirming to Watton Priory 4 bovates of land in 'Hildertorp,' also **Fligheres** ('ad suam propriam navem colligend*as*,' meaning probably a landing where the nuns could moor or beach their boat) in the territory of Flamesburgh. This document is witnessed by Master Roger Arundel so not later than the reign of King John. It was probably this Robert who married the coheiress of the Tysons, and was succeeded by or before 1221 by William Constable, who then claimed to be a coheir of Master Roger as before mentioned. As William Constable of Holme he witnessed a charter of Adam de Linton, with among others Simon de Hal, *then* sheriff, so 1224. This William gave land in Bubwith to Oliver de Gunby who afterwards founded a chantry in the church there for the souls among others of William Constable and Juliana his wife ("Selby Cartulary," II., 21). He was followed by another[10]

Robert Constable who about 1230-5, is returned with

[8] Rot. Fin., p. 491, writ dated 17 Sept., 1213.

[9] Printed in "The Genealogist" (New S., IX., p. 9), by Major Gen. the Hon. Geo. Wrottesley.

[10] "Mon. Angl." new ed., VI., p. 976.

John de Beauver, as each holding half a knight's fee in Yorkshire of Roger de Munbray. These entries refer to the Tyson fee held of Mowbray, and there is no return of de Vesey's barony, as to the rest (Testa de Nevill, p. 363). His charter is the earliest of his family to Selby Abbey but it supplies no information like that of Matilda de Belver, who styles Adam Tison " my grandfather."[11] With the son of Robert,

William le Constable, we are on firm ground at last. Kirkby's Inquest (1284-5) shows that he then held 10 carucates of land in " Flaynburgh " of the Honor of Chester whence 18 make a knights' fee and 3 knights' fees and a half in Holme (on Spalding moor), Gribthorp, Wressle, Lofthouse, Bubwith, Herlethorpe, Lathom, Wyllardby, Tranby and Elvele (Kirk Ella).[12] So the moiety held by the Belvers of the latter holding had passed to the Constables, though we find a Ralph " Beauver " holding a solitary bovate in Holme. It was against the archbishop of York and this Sir William and others that Dyonisia de Munchensi brought an action in Hilary Term, 19, Edw. I. (1291), claiming to present in turn to the church of Foston " juxta Gemelyng." This William Constable of Flaymburgh told the " Quo warranto " commissioners on two occasions that he claimed to have free warren in all his demesne lands and wreck of sea in Flaymburgh also free warren, infangenthef and gallows in Holme from antiquity and that he and his ancestors from time out of mind always peaceably used these rights without interruption. The claim was not admitted and referred.[13]

On 26 April 1319 the archbishop granted Sir William le Constable licence to have an oratory in his manors of Holme and Flaymburgh during pleasure.[14] His son *Robert le Constable* living 1338 was father of *Sir*

[11] Sir Thomas Brooke's "Selby Cartulary" II., 27, &c.

[12] Kirby's " Inquest," pp. 55, 81, 260.

[13] " Pl. de quo Warranto," pp. 194, 220.

[14] Canon Raine's " Fasti. Ebor," I., 415.

Marmaduke Constable who founded in 1349 a chantry in the chapel of S. Nicholas at Holme on Spalding More, died in 1377 leaving William his son and heir æt 25. His descendants need not be followed for the pedigree henceforth, seems reliable in stem and branches. The last owner of this ancient inheritance was Sir William Constable created a baronet in 1611, who sold Holme to Marmaduke Langdale in 1633 and Flamboro' to Sir Henry Griffith three years after. He married Dorothy, daughter of Lord Fairfax, but died without issue at Westminster 10 June 1655 and was buried in Henry VII.'s chapel in the abbey on 21st. He was a Parliamentarian, signed the death Warrant of King Charles, and at the Restoration in consequence his body was one of those exhumed and thrown into the common pit in the churchyard adjoining. A sad ending for such an ancient "house."

The peculiarly Yorkshire Christian name of Marmaduke was handed down for many generations in this family, and much used in the branches. Sir Marmaduke of 1349, above mentioned was the first, but how he came to be so named cannot be told. It is, I believe, found to have been used by their neighbours de Thwengs of Thweng, earlier than by any other family except the Darells of Sessay. Marmaduc de Arel witnessed the charter of William son of Alan de Percy giving to the poor of St. Peter's hospital at York the right of having their corn ground without multure at his mill at Pons Belli (Stamford Bridge) t. Hen. II. The first Marmaduc de Tweng occurs in 1199, and it was he who in all probability married the sister and coheir of Duncan Darell, which shows that these families were connected at that date.

In Poulson's Hist. of Holderness (II., p. 230), a copied charter is printed by which Robert de Tweng confirmed to William Constable of *Burton*, and Cecilia his wife, lands in Kilham and Lindsey, which Marmaduc "my father" gave him in frank marriage with

"Cecilia my sister." This Marmaduke de Thweng was living in the time of King John. The Constables of Burton Constable are quite a different family from those of Flambro', and though they claim descent from Cecilia have never used the name of Marmaduke, nor can I find any evidence that they retained possession of the lands mentioned above. It is just possible this match might belong really to the Flambro' Constables, and 'of Burton' be an addition of the copyist, but this is a mere surmise.

As to the origin of this remarkable Christian name I suggested in 1885,[15] that in all probability it was a corrupt form of "Melmidoc," which occurs in Domesday Book—one so called had been a land-holder in Welbury near Northallerton, in the days of Edward the Confessor. Further that it was probably one of those Keltic names like Malcolm, and meaning when first given, Maelmaidoc, the tonsured servant of some early British Saint named "Madoc." Aidan, the monk of Iona, known as "Madug," came to Northumbria and was befriended by King Oswald. This name "Madug" only occurs in Yorkshire on the fragment of an early memorial cross found in the churchyard at Healaugh near Tadcaster, marking the grave, no doubt of some early missionary.[16]

The arms of the Constables of Flambro' are merely those of the constables of Chester, viz., Quarterly or and gules, a bend Sable with these differences, that they were Quarterly gules and vaire and the bend or. The Lacies inheriting the constableship used the old coat, but with a label of 3 points. When and why the bend was added is unknown. One ancient family holding of their barony of Halton, the Duttons, bore without the bend, quarterly Arg. and gules in the second and third quarters a fret or. This same coat with a fess azure was used by the Norreys family, and

[15] "Notes and Queries," 6th Series, XI., p. 205.
[16] "Yorks. Archæol. Journal," III., p. 365.

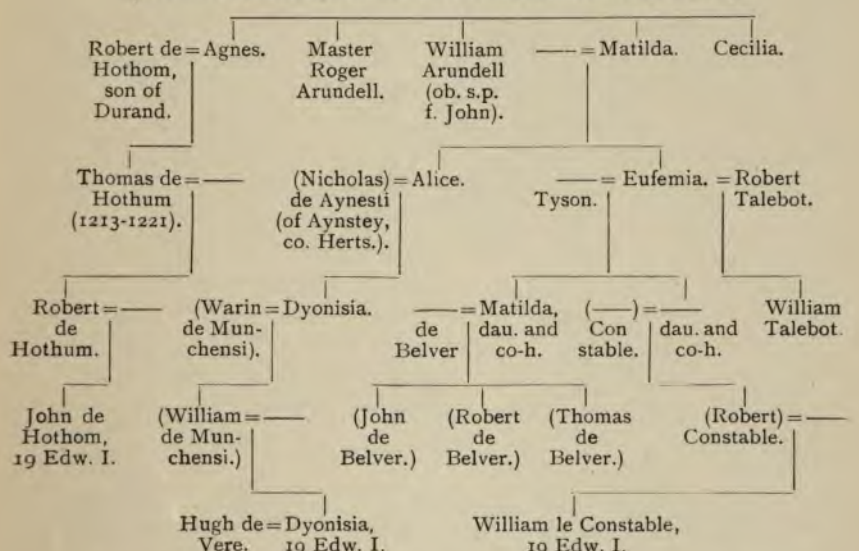
with a bend sable by le Despenser. (Note by Mr. Ormerod in "Top. and Gen." II., 370).

The Claverings descended from Roger a younger son of Richard fitz Eustace fitz John bore the same coat as the constables of Chester: one branch and the Eures adding charges on the bend.

Thus we see early Heraldry is full of meaning and amply deserves careful study, while Tudor Heraldry is mostly rubbish and Modern Heraldry beneath contempt.

PEDIGREE FROM DODSWORTH'S MSS., VOL. LXXIX., FO. 69*b*, BODLEIN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

(WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS IN BRACKETS.)



CORRECTIONS OF THE MS.—Roger Arundell Iusticiarius Regis is made father of William and his three sisters. The younger Dyonisia was not daughter of the elder, but granddaughter, of which there is good proof. Nicholas is called Nigel. In Harrison's note of this lawsuit, he makes William le Constable, one of the plaintiffs, son and heir of Robert, son and heir of William, son and heir of Eufemia. The original Roll ought to have been consulted. Note that Thomas de Birkin is not mentioned. Master Roger appears to have had other coheirs, to wit, "Joan, dau. of John, and niece and heir of Roger Arundell, *m.* Robert Ingram" (see Mr. Brown's paper, "Yorks. Archæol. Journal," xiv. p. 152). Roger Arundel witnessed as "frater meus" a charter to Whitby Abbey of Joan, dau. of Reginald Arundel, wife of Roger de Bayuse, and widow of Richard de Vertdos. Lady Dyonisia de Munchensi had the Manor of Thixendale, lands in Nafferton, Foston, and elsewhere in the *East Riding.*

Portraits at Langton Hall in the Possession of Francis Best Norcliffe, Esq.

By Rev. Henry Lawrance, M.A.

(*Being the Third Part of Lord Hawkesbury's East Riding Portraits*).

THE following Catalogue of Portraits at Langton is a further instalment of those relating to the East Riding which have been printed in previous volumes. The Portraits at Langton are for the most part of members of the families of Norcliffe, Wray, Dalton, Best, and Robinson. Langton was purchased by Sir Thomas Norcliffe in 1618, and continued in his family till 1768, when Thomas Norcliffe, the last heir male, died unmarried. The property then passed to his nieces, the daughters of his sister Frances and Sir John Wray. The younger of these having married Capt. John Dalton, of Sleningford, her eldest son assumed the name of Norcliffe in 1807. On the death of General Norcliffe without surviving issue in 1862 his niece Rosamond, widow of Henry Robinson, and daughter of Charles Best and Mary Norcliffe Dalton, succeeded to the estates, and in her family they still remain.

Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt.	1618 - 1628
Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt. (son) ...	1628 - 1669
Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt. (son) ...	1669 -[1686]
Col. Fairfax Norcliffe (son)	[1686]- 1720
Thomas Norcliffe, Esq. (son)	1720 - 1768
Lady Norcliffe (neice)	1768 - 1807
Col. Thomas Norcliffe (nephew) ...	1807 - 1820
Mrs. Norcliffe (widow)	1820 - 1835
Gen. Norcliffe Norcliffe, K.H. (son) ...	1835 - 1862
Mrs. Norcliffe (neice)	1862 - 1881
Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe (son) ...	1881 - 1896
Thomas Norcliffe, Esq. (brother) ...	1896 - 1903
Francis Best Norcliffe, Esq. (brother)...	1903

LT.-COL. THOMAS NORCLIFFE, COL.-COMMANDANT OF THE YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Dining Room.

(28 Pictures, all Portraits).

1. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of Major-General Norcliffe (No. 6). Decima Hester Beatrix, daughter and co-heir of John Robinson Foulis, born 9 Feb., 1803, died 3 Feb., 1828. Buried at Langton. (M.I.).
   Partridge (*Painted after Death*).
   The large number of portraits of this lady at Langton testify to her great beauty, and the high place she held in the affections of her husband.
2. *Col. Fairfax Norcliffe* (in armour), Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons. Served in Scotland with his Regiment, and received the Freedom of the City of Perth 26 May, 1712. This diploma, together with the ivory snuff-box which he carried at the battle of Sheriffmuir, is still preserved at Langton.[1] He was twice High Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1700 and again in 1714. Born 9 Dec., 1674, died 21 March, 1720. Buried in Ripon Minster. (M.I.).
3. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of the above Col. Fairfax Norcliffe. Younger daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hesketh, of Heslington, by Margaret, daughter and heir of John Calverley, of Eryholme, born 1675, died 29 Nov., 1739. Buried in Ripon Minster.
4. *Sir James Innes Norcliffe*, Bart., born 10 Jan., 1736, having married Mary, daughter of Sir John Wray and heiress, through her mother, Frances, Lady Wray, of Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton, he assumed the latter surname by Royal Warrant. He succeeded to the Dukedom of Roxburghe in 1812, and died 19 Jul., 1823.
   Sir Joshua Reynolds.
5. *Lady Norcliffe*, wife of the above Sir James Innes Norcliffe, eldest daughter of Sir John Wray, Bart., and Frances his wife, sister of Thomas Norcliffe, the last heir male of that family, born 24 Nov., 1729, died 20 July, 1807. Buried at Langton. (M.I.).
   Sir Joshua Reynolds.
6. *Major-General Norcliffe Norcliffe*, K.H., of the 4th Light Dragoons, and afterwards of the 18th Hussars. Served with distinction in the Peninsula War (Medal and four Clasps, Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, and Salamanca), and was severely wounded at Salamanca. He was only surviving

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[1] For the text of the Freedom see "Genealogist," i. 240.

son of Col. Norcliffe (No. 13) and Ann his wife. Born 24 Sep., 1791, died 8 Feb., 1862. Buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. (M.I.).

Henry Philips. 1861.

7. *Sir Thomas Norcliffe*, Kt. (in armour). Bapt. 1618. Knighted at Durham 23 Apr., 1642. Buried at Langton 8 Jan., 1679-80. His wife was Dorothy Fairfax, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax 1st Viscount Emley. He fought on the Parliamentary side in the Civil War, and is mentioned in a letter from Sir Ferdinando Fairfax as having carried himself gallantly at the taking of Leeds (26 Jan., 1642).[2]

8. *Frances, Lady Norcliffe*, wife of Sir Thomas Norcliffe, Kt., daughter and sole heir of Sir William Vavasour, of Copmanthorpe, Kt. and Bart., born 26 Oct., 1654. After the death of her first husband she married Moses Goodyear, of Chelsea, an Aleppo Merchant. At Langton there is a beautiful model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, procured by him, which is an heirloom in the Norcliffe family. She died 16 Dec., 1731, and was buried at Chelsea.

Sir Peter Lely.

9. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, of Langton, Rosamond, elder daughter and co-heir of Charles Best, M.D., by his wife, Mary Norcliffe Dalton, born 21 July, 1808, married Henry Robinson, Attorney, of York. She succeeded to the Langton estates on the death of her uncle, General Norcliffe, and assumed the name and arms of Norcliffe by Royal Warrant (2 May, 1862). She died 19 Aug., 1881, and was buried in York Cemetery. (M.I.).

Robertson (of Liverpool).

10. *Mrs. Dalton*, Isabella, daughter and eventually (in her issue) sole heir of Sir John Wray, Bart. Wife of Capt. John Dalton, born 31 May, 1731, died 29 May, 1780, buried at Tanfield.

George Romney (?)

11. *Capt. John Dalton*, H.E.I.C.S. Second in Command in India 1750-1753. Commandant of Trichinopoly and resident officer at the Court of the Nabob of Arcot. Orme, in his "History of the War in India," quotes largely (without acknowledgment) from the Journal of Capt. Dalton, which is still preserved at Langton. He was born in 1725, died 11 July, 1811, and was buried at Tanfield, having purchased

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[2] See "Yorks Archæol. Journal," i. 92. This portrait has been thought to be that of his son, Sir Thomas Norcliffe, knighted in 1670, but it is more probably the Parliamentary commander.

the estate of Sleningford from his brother-in-law, Sir Cecil Wray.

(See Memoirs of Capt. John Dalton by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S.).

George Romney.

12. *Hugh Sleigh:* Attorney of Leeds, son of Ralph Sleigh, of Sheen, Staffordshire, baptised at Sheen, 18 February, 1678-9. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Atkinson, of Leeds, he was the father of Ann, the wife of Henry Pawson. (See No. 17). The Christening Mantle, long used in the family, came from him.

13. *Thomas Norcliffe Dalton*, in the Uniform of the 11th Dragoons, of which he was Captain. Eldest son of Capt. John Dalton (No. 11), born 31 December, 1756. On succeeding to the Langton Estates, he assumed the name of Norcliffe only by Royal License (23 November, 1807). He was Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the York Volunteers, and the Silver Punch Bowl and Gold Medal presented to him for his services are at Langton,[3] died 2 June, 1820, buried at Tanfield. (M.I. at Langton).

Partridge after Romney.

(*The Horses head by Miss Dalton, of Croft*).

14. *Frances, Lady Norcliffe.* The same as No. 8.

Sir Godfrey Kneller.

15. *Mrs. Constable.* Rosamond, daughter of John Estoft, of Estoft, and wife of Yarburgh Constable, of Wassand. She was the mother of Mrs. Best, No. 21, died 25 April, 1756, aet. 86.

16. *Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, M.A.* Fellow of the University of Durham. Born 20 October, 1833, died unmarried, 4 May, 1896; buried in York Cemetery. (M.I.). He was an eminent Antiquary and Genealogist. He edited Best's "Farming Book," for the Surtees Society, "Flower's Visitation of Yorkshire," for the Harleian Society, and "Paver's Marriage Licenses," for the Yorks. Archæol. Soc. He was also the Author of "Snaith Priory and Peculiar," and many papers and articles in Archæological Magazines.

D. Bérard, 1871.

17. *Ann Pawson*, daughter and heir of Henry Pawson, of Leeds, by Ann Sleigh, and wife of William Wilson, born 16 August, 1729, died 19 June, 1801, buried at St. Peter's, Leeds.

Philip Mercier, 1743.

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[3] Non Civium ardor prava jubentium mente quatit solida; presented 1801. Ob cives servatos

18. *Rosamond Nevile*, daughter and coheir of Sandford Nevile, of Chevet, and wife of John Estoft, died 27 August, 1724, aged 71. Buried at Lockington. (M.I.).
Sir Peter Lely.

19. *Charles Best*, of Bath, third son of Francis Best, of Elmswell, born 1732, died 28 May, 1813. He is the Ancestor of the family of Head-Best, of Compton, Berks.
G. J. Williams (?)

20. *Mrs. Best*, Rosamond, daughter of Yarburgh Constable, of Wassand, and wife of Francis Best, of Elmswell, born 1700, died 6 March, 1787, buried with her husband in a private vault at Elmswell Spellowe. M.I. in Beverley Minster.

21. *Mrs. Tulloh*, Rosamond, daughter of Francis Best and the above Rosamond Constable, and wife of William Tulloh, Capt. in the army, and afterwards in Holy Orders, born 1738, died 13 November, 1813.

22. *Sir Cecil Wray*, 13th Bart., of Glentworth, born 3 September, 1734. M.P. for Retford and Westminster. Famous for his contest with Fox in 1784. He built Summer Castle, near Fillingham, Lincolnshire. His wife, Esther Summers, is supposed to have suggested to Dickens the character of Esther Summerson in "Bleak House." He died 10 January, 1805, and is buried at Fillingham. (M.I.).

23. *Sir James Charles Dalbiac*, K.C.H. Lieut.-Gen. and Col. of the 4th Dragoons. Eldest son of Charles Dalbiac, of Hungerford Park, Berks., born 1776. He saw the whole of his service in the 4th Dragoons, and led the left wing of his regiment in the famous Charge of Talavera. His wife was Isabella, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Dalton, of Sleningford, and their only child, Susanna Stephanie, married James Henry, 6th Duke of Roxburghe, the son of Sir James Innes Norcliffe (No. 4). Died 8 December, 1848.
Andrew Morton (of Manchester).

24. *Thomas Norcliffe*, only child of Major-General Norcliffe, born 17 June, 1825, died unmarried, 13 May, 1849, buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. (M.I.).
Swinton.

25. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe.* Same as No. 13. Taken in later life.
William Staveley.

26. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, Ann, only child of William Wilson, of Leeds, and wife of the above Col. Thomas Norcliffe, born 30 May, 1762, died 25 September, 1835, buried at Tanfield.
Partridge, 1830.

27. *Mrs. Best*, Mary, daughter and coheir of Thomas Dobinson, of Carlisle, and second wife of Rev. Francis Best, of

Elmswell, Rector of South Dalton, born 1739, died 19 February, 1820, buried at South Dalton. (M.I.).

28. *Rev. Francis Best*, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge, born 1728. Rector of South Dalton, 1759 to 1802. J.P. and D.L. for the East Riding. Died 28 August, 1802, buried at South Dalton. (M.I.). He was succeeded in the ownership of the Elmswell Estates, and the Rectory of South Dalton by his son, the Rev. Francis Best, the famous "Parson Best," who died unmarried in 1844.
G. J. Williams, 1765.

THE LIBRARY.

(32 Pictures, only one of which is a Portrait).

29. *Sir Henry Calverley*, Kt., born 1644, died 14 Jun., 1684. His Sister, Margaret Calverley, was the mother of Mary Hesketh, the wife of Col. Fairfax Norcliffe. No. 3.
Tradition ascribes this portrait to Velasquez, but though the head is of fine workmanship, this is improbable.

THE STUDY.

(45 Pictures, of which 10 are Portraits).

30. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, Decima Hester Beatrix, the wife of General Norcliffe. (See No. 1).
Andrew Morton.

31. *Hugh Robinson*, as a child. The same as No. 35.
Noel Carter.

32. *Lady Norcliffe*, wife of Sir James Innes Norcliffe, Bart. Same as No. 5, of which it is a copy.
After Sir Joshua Reynolds.

33. *William Fisher*, "For 60 years servant, steward and friend of Mr. and Mrs. Norcliffe," died 1834.
W. Moore.

34. *Mrs. Robinson*, Mary, daughter of Rev. Thomas Myers, LL.D., and wife of Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson, born 5 Jul., 1765, died 5 Mar., 1852. Buried at S. Saviour's, York (M.I.).
Marquis.

35. *Capt. Hugh Robinson*, afterwards Norcliffe, 43rd Light Infantry, eldest son of Henry Robinson, born 3 May, 1831. Served at the Cape and in India 1849-1859 (Medals for both), died 2 Jun., 1880. Buried in York Cemetery (M.I.). Author with Col. Lumley Graham of "Scenes in Kafirland and Incidents of the Kafir War of 1851-2-3, by two officers of the 43rd Light Infantry."
Spurling, Painted at Bangalore, 1854.

36. *Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson*, R.N., son of Charles Robinson of Appleby, and brother of the famous John Robinson, Secretary to the Treasury 1770-1782, born 15 Jul., 1735, died 15 Nov., 1802. Buried at St. Saviour's, York.
Clement Burlinson of Durham.
A reduced copy of a portrait in the possession of William Chaytor, Esq.

37. *Christopher Wilson*, Bishop of Bristol (1783-1792), born 1715, died 1792. Buried at Fulham. He was the son of Richard Wilson, Recorder of Leeds, and brother of William Wilson, whose daughter married Col. Norcliffe. (See No. 26).
After Romney.
(The portrait of the Bishop by Romney was engraved by Jones).

38. *Henry Robinson*, of York, third son of Rear-Admiral Hugh Robinson, born 20 Dec., 1800. He married Rosamond, daughter of Charles Best, M.D., who assumed the name of Norcliffe in her widowhood, on succeeding to the Langton Estates. He was the father of the two late owners of Langton—Rev. C. B. Norcliffe (No. 16) and Thomas Norcliffe, J.P., who died 1 May, 1903: and of Francis Best Norcliffe, the present head of the family. He died 30 Dec., 1858, and is buried in York Cemetery (M.I.).

39. *Capt. John Dalton*, H.E.I.C.S. The same as No. 11. Taken when he was above eighty years of age.
Note on the back of the picture: "Given by Mrs. Dalton of Sleningford, to Miss Dalton, being a portrait of her grandfather."

THE DRAWING ROOM.[4]

(32 Pictures, frames of Miniatures, &c., of which the following are Portraits):—

40. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of General Norcliffe. (See No. 1).
Andrew Morton (of Manchester).

41. *Maj.-Gen. Norcliffe.* (See No. 6).
Lucas, R.A.

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[4] In the Drawing Room is a beautifully executed Shield of 283 quarterings, painted by the late Mrs. Norcliffe, of Langton. The following are the quarterings shown:—1. Norcliffe; 2. Dalton; 3. Wray; 4. Jackson; 5. Drury; 6. Saxham; 7. Fresell; 8. Gedinge; 9. Denston; 10. Wanton; 11. Sothill; 12. Boiville; 13. Murdac; 14. Picot; 15. Endesor; 16. Plumpton; 17. Beaufitz; 18. Plumpton; 19. Gisburn; 20. Foljambe; 21. Vilers; 22. Vilers, (Poynings); 23. Cecil; 24. Winston; 25. Winston; 26. Vaughan; 27. Barry; 28. Dicons; 29. Semark; 30. Heckington; 31. Walcot; 32. Walcot; 33. Nevile (of Raby); 34. Nevile (of Bulmer); 35. Bulmer; 36. Fitz Maldred; 37. Middleham; 38. Britanny; 39. Glanville; 40. Sackville; 41. Valens; 42. Clavering; 43. Fitz Eustace; 44. Monoculus; 45. Fitz Nigel; 46. Lisours; 47. Cheney; 48. Merley;

51. *Mrs. Norcliffe.* Same as No. 1.
Miniature by Adam Buck.

52. *Thomas Norcliffe*, only son of General Norcliffe, as a boy.
Andrew Morton (of Manchester).

53. *Mrs. Garforth*, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dalton of Sleningford, and wife of William Garforth of Wiganthorpe, born 19 Jul., 1759, died 8 Jan., 1800. Buried at Fulham.

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49. Audley; 50. Brivere (with canton of Percy); 51. Beauchamp; 52. Beauchamp; 53. D'Arbitot; 54. Maudit; 55. Hanslape; 56. Newburgh; 57. Newburgh; 58. Torf; 59. Rohan; 60. Beaumont; 61. Mellent; 62. Harcourt; 63. Fitz Geoffrey; 64. Bigod; 65. Bigod; 66. Marshall; 67. Marshall; 68. Strongbowe; 69. Strongbowe; 70. Clare; 71. Gifford; 72. Macmurrough; 73. Leinster; 74. Toni; 75. Waltheof; 76. Aldred; 77. Berkeley; 78. Fitz Hardinge; 79. Berkeley (of Dursley); 80. Lisle; 81. Lisle; 82. Wahull; 83. Armenters; 84. Fitz Gerald; 85. Courci; 86. Meschines; 87. Normandy; 88. Lupus; 89. Romille; 90. Ferrers (of Oakham); 91. Ferrers; 92. Ferrers; 93. Peverill; 94. Boiland; 95. Boiland; 96. Say; 97. Mandeville; 98. Eudo; 99. Rye; 100. Mucegros; 101. Malet; 102. Malet; 103. Tyes; 104. Pipard; 105. Cheddar; 106. Vere; 107. Essex; 108. Essex; 109. Fitz Walter; 110. Cheney; 111. Cheney; 112. Abrinces; 113. Archis; 114. Bolebec; 115, Sandford; 116. Badlesmere; 117. Fitz Barnard; 118. Clare; 119. Giffard; 120. St. Hilary; 121. Consul; 122. Fitz Roy; 123. Carboyle; 124. Marshall; 125. Marshall; 126. Strongbowe; 127. Strongbowe; 128. Clare; 129. Gifford; 130. Macmurrough; 131. Leinster; 132. Lacy; 133. Lacy; 134. Grantesmenil; 135. Fitz Eustace; 136. Monoculus; 137. Fitz Nigel; 138. Lisours; 139. Quincey; 140. Quincey; 141. St. Liz; 142. Waltheof; 143. Aldred; 144. Fitz Parnell; 145. Mellent; 146. Harcourt; 147. Gwader; 148. Fitz Osborne; 149. Yveri; 150. Kivelioc; 151. Gernons; 152. Meschines; 153. Lupus; 154. Algar; 155. Oslac; 156. Mercia; 157. Normandy; 158. Fitz Morris; 159. Longsword; 160. Mercia; 161. Evreux; 162. Riddlesford; 163. Serjaulx; 164. Howard; 165. Brus; 166. Fitton; 167. Cornewall; 168. Boys; 169. Scales; 170. Beaufin; 171. Roffa; 172. Ufford; 173. Malet; 174. Malet; 175. Valoins; 176. Valoins; 177. Creyke; 178. Blunders; 179. Blount; 180. Norwich; 181. Plaitz; 182. Montfichet; 183. Lancaster; 184. St. Philibert; 185. Walton; 186. Stafford (of Frobham); 187. Vernom; 188. Audeville; 189. Hastang; 190, Curley; 191. Cheyney; 192. Lichfield; 193. Ullithorne; 194. Norcliffe; 195. Eland; 196. Whitworth; 197. Rochdale; 198. Tankersley; 199. Normanville; 200. Pictavus; 201. Serfe; 202. Bamburgh; 203. Vavasour; 204. Cockfield; 205. Aguillon; 206. Beaufoe; 207. St. Mary; 208, Haget; 209. Stopham; 210. De Beneville; 211. Dodge; 212, Hesketh; 213. Hesketh of Rufford; 214. Stafford; 215. Tottleworth; 216. Fytton; 217. Fytton; 218. Thwenge; 219. Banastre; 220. Minshull; 221. Lawrence; 222. Washington; 223. Strange; 224. Scott; 225. Halsall; 226. Parr; 227. Bold; 228. Stanley; 229. Harrington; 230. Harrington; 231. Cancefield; 232. Fleming; 233. Multon; 234. Lucy; 235. Fitz Duncan; 236, Mescines; 237. Normandy; 238. Lupus; 239. Romille; 240. Morvil; 241. Morvil; 242. Engaine; 243. Entravers; 244. Engleys; 245. Morvill; 246. Nevile (of Hornby); 247. Nevile (of Raby); 248. Nevile (of Bulmer); 249. Bulmer; 250. Fitz Maldred; 251. Longviliers; 252. Reinevile; 253. Malherb; 254. Fitz Swein; 255. Dacre; 256. Calverley; 257. Scott; 258. Gospatric; 259. Dyneley; 260. Drax; 261. Fitz John; 262. Falaise; 263. Barley; 264. Fitz Thomas; 265. Emley; 266. Warren; 267. Lisours; 268. Bertram; 269. Baliol; 270. Mitford; 271. Haringel; 272. St. George; 273. D'Aumbert; 274. Wilson; 275. Sykes; 276. Jenkinson; 277. Lockwood; 278. Lever; 279. Pawson; 280. Roundell; 281. Sleigh; 282. Riley; 283. Norcliffe.

NINE MINIATURES IN FRAME.

44. Gentleman unknown.
43. *Hon. Mrs. Foley.*
42. *Francis Best*, J.P., of Elmswell, bapt. 7 May, 1699, died 21 Feb., 1779. Buried at Elmswell Spellowe, (M.I. Beverley Minster).
45. *Rev. Francis Best*, Rector of South Dalton. (See No. 28).
46. *Mrs. Best*, Mary Dobinson, wife of Rev. Francis Best. (See No. 27).
47. *Sir Cecil Wray*, Bart.. as a boy. (See No. 22).
48. *Rev. Francis Best*, M.A., Rector of South Dalton, born 2 Apr., 1775, died 16 Apr., 1844. Buried at South Dalton. (M.I.).
49. *Rev. C. B. Norcliffe.* (See No. 16).
50. *Charles Best*, M.D., of Edinburgh. Third son of Rev. Francis Best, Rector of South Dalton, born 5 Feb., 1779, died 30 Jul., 1817. Buried at Villa Franca (M.I. also at South Dalton).

NINE MINIATURES IN FRAME.

54. *Ann Wilson*, aged 3. Afterwards wife of Col. Norcliffe. (See No. 26).
55. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe.* (See No. 13).
56. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe.* (See No. 13).
57. *Isabella Norcliffe Norcliffe.* (See No. 65).
58. *Thomas Norcliffe*, J.P., of Langton, born 18 Jul., 1694. He was an ardent collector of heraldic and genealogical books and manuscripts. Amongst the valuable manuscripts in his possession were Flower's "Visitation of Yorkshire," published by the Harleian Society in 1881, and the copy of Glover's "Visitation" now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He died unmarried 3 Jan., 1768. Buried at Langton.
59. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe.* (See No. 13).
60. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of General Norcliffe. (See No. 1).
61. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of Col. Norcliffe. (See No. 26).
62. *Mary Norcliffe Dalton*, daughter of Col. Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton, and wife of Charles Best, M.D., born 11 Feb., 1790, died 17 Mar., 1837. Buried at Langton. (M.I.).
63. *Mrs. Garforth.* Same as No. 53 (Crayon).
64. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe.* (See No. 13).
E. W. Thomsens (Brussels, 1818).
65. *Isabella Norcliffe Norcliffe*, born 9 Nov., 1785, daughter of Col. Thomas Norcliffe, died unmarried 11 May, 1846. Buried at Tanfield. (M.I.).
E. W. Thomsens (Brussels).

FIVE RELIEVO PORTRAITS IN WAX IN ONE FRAME.

Isaac Gossett, 1748 and 1749.

66. *Sir John Wray*, 12th Bart. of Glentworth, born 24 Oct., 1689, died 26 Jan., 1752.
67. *Dame Frances Wray*, wife of Sir John Wray. She was the daughter of Col. Fairfax Norcliffe, and eventually sole heir to her brother, Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton. Born 16 Sep., 1700, died 15 Jul., 1770. Buried in Ripon Minster. (M.I.).
68. (*Sir*) *Cecil Wray*, son of Sir John Wray, whom he succeeded as 13th Bart. (See No. 22).
69. *Mary Wray*, afterwards wife of Sir James Innes Norcliffe. (See No. 5).
70. *Isabella Wray*, afterwards wife of Capt. John Dalton. (See No. 10).

IN THIS ROOM ARE ALSO TWO MINIATURES.

71. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, wife of General Norcliffe (No. 1).
72. *Moses Goodyear*, who married the widow of Sir Thomas Norcliffe and has been already referred to. Will dated 12 Nov., 1726. (See No. 8).

STAIRCASE.

73. *Lieut.-Col. Gurwood*, C.B., K.H., leader of the forlorn hope at San Rodriguez, 1812.
Andrew Morton (Manchester).
74. *Major-General Norcliffe.* (See No. 6).
Full length portrait.
Stewartson.
75. *Charles XII.* of Sweden.
After Dahl, copied at Stockholm by a lady artist.

CARL XII. SVERIGES KONUNG,
SEXTON ÅR GAMMAL,
STOCKHOLM, JULI MÅNAD, 1858.

76. *General Fitzroy Somerset*, K.C.B. (Lord Raglan), born 30 Sep. 1788. After serving with distinction in the Peninsular and at Waterloo (where he lost an arm), he was in 1852 raised to the peerage. He became Field Marshal in 1854, and held the chief command in the Crimea, where he died 28 Jun., 1855.
Andrew Morton.

78. *Napoleon Bonaparte.*
Partridge, after David.

And three other pictures, not portraits.

At the head of the staircase are the arms of the owners of Langton from 1618 to 1881.

I. *Sir Thomas Norcliffe*, Kt., 1618-1628. Purchased the Langton estates in 1618.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland;* on an escutcheon of pretence *Bamburgh.*
He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Bamburgh of Howsham, Kt. and Bart.

II. *Sir Thomas Norcliffe*, Kt., 1628-1669.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland* and *Bamburgh*; impaling *Fairfax.*
He married Dorothy Fairfax, daughter of the first Viscount Emley.

III. *Sir Thomas Norcliffe*, Kt., 1669-1686.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland* and *Bamburgh;* on an escutcheon of pretence *Vavasour.*
He married Frances, daughter and sole heir of Sir William Vavasour of Copmanthorpe.

IV. *Col. Fairfax Norcliffe*, 1686-1720.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland, Bamburgh*, and *Vavasour:* on an escutcheon of pretence *Hesketh.*
He married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hesketh.

V. *Thomas Norcliffe*, J.P., 1720-1768.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland; Bamburgh, Vavasour*, and *Hesketh.*
Died unmarried 1768.

VI. *Lady Norcliffe*, 1768-1807, wife of Sir James Innes Norcliffe, Bart.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Innes;* on an escutcheon of pretence *Norcliffe* quartering *Wray.*
Lady Norcliffe succeeded to the Langton estates by the will of her uncle, the above Thomas Norcliffe, but dying without issue, these passed to her nephew.

VII. *Col. Thomas Norcliffe Dalton*, 1807-1820. Afterwards Norcliffe only.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Dalton, Wray*, and *Cecil;* on an escutcheon of pretence *Wilson* quartering *Lockwood, Pawson*, and *Sleigh.*
He married Ann, daughter and heir of William Wilson, of Leeds.

VIII. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, 1820-1835, widow of the above.
Arms: The same borne on a lozenge.

IX. *Major-General Norcliffe*, K.H., 1835-1862.
Arms: *Norcliffe* quartering *Eland*, *Bamburgh*, *Vavasour*, *Hesketh*, *Dalton*, *Wray*, *Drury*, *Cecil*, *Wilson*, *Pawson*, and *Sleigh*; impaling *Foulis*.
His wife was Decima Hester Beatrix, daughter of John Robinson Foulis.

X. *Mrs. Norcliffe*, 1862-1881.
Arms: On a lozenge *Robinson*; on an escutcheon of pretence *Best* quartering *Norcliffe*, *Dalton*, and *Wray*.
Mrs. Norcliffe, the widow of Henry Robinson, on succeeding to the Langton estates, took the name and arms of Norcliffe. She has been succeeded by her three surviving sons:—

XI. *Rev. C. B. Norcliffe*, 1881-1896.
XII. *Thomas Norcliffe*, J.P., 1896-1903.
XIII. *Francis Best Norcliffe*, 1903.

Upper Corridor.

78. *Col. Fairfax Norcliffe.* (Same as No. 2).
Painted in 1704.

79. *Oliver Cromwell.*
A copy of the portrait by Madame Graselli in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

80. *Henry Rich, Earl of Holland*, son of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, beheaded 9 Mar., 1649. He was a prominent figure in the Civil War, but rather notorious for the number of times he changed sides than for any merit he possessed as a general.
The head is of superior workmanship to the rest of painting.
Head by Vandyck (?).

81. *Rev. C. B. Norcliffe.* Medallion. (See No. 16).
Dan. Dupuis, 1870.
And 15 other pictures.

Lower Corridor.

82. *Rev. James Raine*, Canon of York, an eminent antiquary, and for many years secretary of the Surtees Society.
Walton.

83. *Rev. C. B. Norcliffe.* (Same as No. 16).
Walton.

84. *William Reed*, M.R.C.S., F.G.S., surgeon of York, a prominent member of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
Walton.

DRESSING ROOM.

85. *Col. Norcliffe.* (Same as No. 13).
"Left by Mary Jane Duffin to Mrs. Henry Robinson."
86. *Mrs. Norcliffe.* (Same as No. 26).
"Left by Mary Jane Duffin to Mrs. H. Robinson."
87. *General Norcliffe.* Crayon drawing. (See No. 6).

There are also the following in the Entrance Hall:—

1. *General Norcliffe* (Bust).
2. *Thomas Norcliffe* (Bust), son of General Norcliffe.
3. *Queen Victoria* (Bust).
Noble.
4. *Napoleon.*
Canova.
5. La Fée des Bois.
Fréquin. Salon de Paris, 1860.
6. *The Novice.*
Monti.
7. *The Sleeping Nymph.*[5] (Reduced size).
Canova.
8. *The Duke of Wellington* (Bust).
9. *Venus.*

A replica executed in 1816, in Canova's own studio, of the famous statue which Canova executed in 1805, and has been since that time in the Pitti Palace at Florence. This replica was made for Col. Norcliffe, and the pedestal on which the figure stands was also designed by Canova. (See Canova's Works, Plate XXXIII.).

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[5] See Works, Plate LX. This and the bust of Napoleon were purchased after the death of the great sculptor.

Stovin's Manuscript.

By Rev. C. V. Collier, M.A., F.S.A.

STOVIN'S MS. is a small quarto volume, rather dilapidated, about eight and a half inches by six and a half inches in size, containing 228 leaves made up of 450 pages of written matter and 6 blank pages.

Two lists of contents are given, one at the beginning of the volume, and another between pages 332 and 337. Both lists are alike in substance, but the later one is the most concise.

An account of this curious volume and its writer is given in Vol. vii. of the "Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association's Journal" (1882), by Mr. Jackson, and from his account I have gathered most of what follows.

It appears that in 1880 Stovin's MS. was accidentally discovered behind some books in the office of a solicitor at Doncaster much connected with the legal affairs of the level of Hatfield Chase. How it had got there could not be explained.

The MS. is the work of George Stovin, eldest son of James Stovin, of Tetley, in the parish of Crowle in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. He was born about 1695 or 1696. He married, during the lifetime of his father, in 1735, Sarah, daughter and heir of James Empson, of Goole, in the County of York, Esq. He appears to have been brought up to no profession or definite occupation, but he lived the life of a country gentleman with a taste for the study of antiquities. In or about the neighbourhood of Hatfield Chase he appears to have inherited an estate on his father's death. He

was interested in the drainage of that great Level, and was made a Commissioner of Sewers. His account of the draining of the celebrated Chase, which was begun by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden in the beginning of the reign of Charles I., gives a clear narrative of the difficulties of the scheme. Mr. Stovin endeavoured to fulfil the duties of an ardent Commissioner and Justice of the Peace.

The many incidents related by Stovin probably were gathered from the traditions which had been re-told by the ancient keepers of the Chase, who had heard them from their forefathers.

One story is interesting as describing the kind of hunting in early times—

"Prince Henry of Wales is stated to have visited the Chase in 1609; whereat his Royal Highness and his retinue turned out at Tudworth for the chase, not on horseback with hounds and horns, but, attended by a numerous assemblage, they embarked in about 100 boats, and having had driven from the neighbouring woods some 500 deer which took to the water, the little navy of sportsmen pursued their game into Thorne Mere, and there some of the party going into the water, and feeling such and such that were the fattest, either instantly cut their throats or drew them by ropes to land and killed them. This appears to have been the last time there was any royal sporting in this Chase, and the Prince is said to have been 'very merry and well pleased.'"

Mr. Stovin would hear of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and his French and Dutch participants and all the difficulties and ill-feeling they met with.

Abraham de la Pryme, who died when Stovin was nine years old, collected a good deal of information respecting Hatfield Chase, and of this information Mr. Stovin availed himself, and acknowledged his indebtedness to de la Pryme.

Mr. Jackson says:—

"It is related of Mr. Stovin that he scarcely ever left the Levels, living in Crowle and its vicinity, and with the true feeling of a native antiquary, thinking no part of England comparable to the Isle of Axholme and no town equal to Crowle. In the latter part of his life, however, he crossed the Trent, and fixed his residence at Winterton (a market town eight miles W.S.W. of Barton-on-Humber). There he spent the concluding years of his long life, living in a little cottage which he had made Arcadian with honeysuckles and other flowers, where he was to be seen with his pipe every morning at five, and where he was accustomed to amuse his neighbours with a variety of anecdotes with which his memory supplied him. He died in May, 1780, aged about 85 years, and was buried in the chancel of Winterton church, but no stone marks the spot."

In front of the old hall at Winterton is a shield carved in stone with the arms of Stovin—Barry of six or and gules, in chief a label of five points, impaling Empson; Azure, a chevron between three crosses formées argent. Crest—on a helm, a bow with the string drawn and the arrow ready to be discharged.

In the Parish Register is the following entry:—"Buried A.D. 1780 May ye 14 Mr. George Stovin."

There is much evidence to prove that the MS. has been in the hands of many Yorkshire and Lincolnshire antiquaries, who have made more or less use of it in the preparation of their various works on local history and antiquities.

Among these writers the more important are Hunter, Stonehouse, Peck, Milner, Wainwright, Jackson, and Tomlinson. The last three have made by far the most extensive extracts. Wainwright, in his "History of the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill," 4to, Sheffield, 1829, gives extracts from the early portion of the MS.

Jackson, in a paper in Vol. vii. of the "Yorks. Archæ.

and Topo. Assoc. Journal," gives the list of contents, the first 37 pages, the headings of other sections, and the Register of the French Protestant Church at Sandtoft.

Tomlinson gives in his work, "The Level of Hatfield Chace and Parts Adjacent," Doncaster, 1882, a list of the contents and extracts from various parts of the MS.

THE MANUSCRIPT.

The Contents of This Book.

[1] An account or Discription of Hatfield, Hatfield Chase and the Country Round it, with the Antient Rivers, The Difficuilties (*sic*), the undertakers of the Draynige mett with; the antient and present state of the Level; with several Curious Antiquities found in the Great Moors, part of the said Chase, &c officers employd by the Participants.

A True Copie of the Quo warrant ag$^{t.}$ the Earl of Surry.

Fishlake and Thorne Moors set out.

Master of the Game in Hatfield Chase.

The Bounders of the Lordship of Hatfield.

For the Preservation of the King's Swanns and Fish, and the number of Fishings in Thorne ibm̃.

A Proclamation, Temp Henry 8$^{th.}$ Anno Dm. 1540. For Enlargeing Hatfield Chase by adding thereto the manors of Armthorpe in Yorkshire and the manor of Croule in Lincolnshire (haveing been Abby Lands).

The Bounder and Perambulation of the Chase of Hatfield, Temp. King Henry 8$^{th.}$ in the 30$^{th.}$ year of his Reign, Thomas Lord Cromwell Privy Seale and by his Comandment Directed from him To Matt$^{w.}$ Boynton and W$^{m.}$ Thwaytes Esq$^{rs.}$ as his Deputies & with the Regardors names &$^{c.}$

A Perambulation about the uttermost part of the Chase of Hatfield by the appointment of Geo Earle of Shrewsburie with the Regardors names &$^{c.}$ in the first year of Queen Elizabeth.

Notes of the Bounders Betwixt Hatfield and Croule, Temp. Q. Eliz.

Bounders of the Lordship of Croule Com Lincolne 5$^{th.}$ James I st

The Course of the old River Donn from Eastofte to Stainford.

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[1] In the original these items are numbered according to the paging of the MS.

The Coppy of the Decree for the Certainty of the Fines of Coppyhold Lands within the manor and Lordship of Hatfield.

Articles of agreement, Between King Charles 1st. and Corn^{ll}. Vermuyden Esq. For the Drayning the Levil of Hatfield Chase and Parts adjacent Being in the whole 70 Thousand acres.

A Coppy of King Charles the 1st. his Grant of the manor and Chase of Hatfield with Divers other manors, wast Grounds &c. to Cornelius Vermuyden Knight in the fourth year of His Reign.

Certain notes of the Famaly of Sr. Anthony Browne from whome Discends the present Duke of Montague.

1635. The names of the first Participants of the Level of Hatfield Chase.

1635. A List of the Several owners of the Dykeage of Hatfield Chase and the number of acres every one Doth Parcipatate.

A charge of Scotts upon the whole Level &c.

The Treasurer Matt^{w}. Vanvolkenborch Dr. for the Moneys he had Rec^{d}.

Participants in Debt.

Money paid to Fishlake and Syke House.

The Participants Indebted.

King Chas. 1st. his Grant of 2600 acres of Land to Sr. Corn^{ll}. Vermuyden &c. in Misson waste et.

King Chas. his Letter to the Commissoners.

The Certificate of Sr. Francis Wortley Sr. Fillibert Venatty and other Cond^{t}. by way of Petition about the Sale of Lands for the payment of Scotts.

1st May, 1635. A Certificate to the lords of the Privy Councel setting forth what sum Each Participant was in arrear for Scotts since the year 1629.

A Decree of Sewers at a Court held at Haxey For Cutting a Noble River Through Haxey Carr into Trent (It was begun and Carried on a Long way But never Finished).

The first Commission (as I take it) of Sewers for the Level of Hatfield Chase with the names of the Comissioners.

Memorand^{m}. of a Bill brought against the Participants by Randal Macdonnel Earl of Antrim.

A Commisson of Sewers the 13th. Chas. the 1st.

A Decree made at Thorne for reedifieing the Sluces and sasses pulled up by malicious People 21st. Car. 1st. and other works.

A Commission to Six Commissioners for the Better Drayning of the Level of Hatfield Chase. . . . Year of Chas. 1st.

Artlcles of Instructions To the said Commissioners.

The Certificate of the said Coms. To the Lord High Treasurer of England &c.

The Decree in the Exchequer for Crowle.

The Decree in the Exchequer for Hatfield.

A Decree for Laying on of Scotts. 1640.

An ordinance of Sewers made at Doncaster the 1st. day of october 1647, for Repair of the Trent Banks &c. they haveing Broke and Done Twenty Thousand Pounds Damage in the Level and the Participants to preserve the Level had Laid out four Thousand Pounds this year to preserve it.

Petition of the Commissoners setting forth the Dutch undertooke to Drain the Levil chargeing them with Drowning above Twenty Towns in Nottinghamshire, refusing to pay Scotts, and bringing soldgers with musquets Loaded with Ball to rescue the Cattle, when Distrained for Scott &c.

Petition of the Commissoners to the Lords in Parliament setting forth That one Mattw. Bruayee a Dutchman a Tennt. in the Levels abused the Commissoners that they Comitted him to York Castle, &c.

Mattw. Bruayee Brings his action against the Coms.

1648. Answer of the Commissoners To the Lords Commissoners of the Great Seal of England.

1649. A Comission of Sewers from the Keepers of the Liberty of England &c.

1650. A Decree of Sewers made at Doncaster For Laying on a Scott upon the Level, Parsons Vicars Impropriators &c.

1651. A Decree for Laying a Tax for Divers Repairs &c.

1651. A Decree for the same works much Damaged in the Civil warr &c.

1651. A Law of Sewers for makeing new Idle ñavigable from Stockwith To Thorn and Doing other Great workes.

1651. Mr. Robinson the Expenditors accounts Taken at a Court Held at Doncaster 27th Feb. 1651 amounting to £7597 : 5 : 7½.

1652. A Decree about Fishlake and Syke House Banks, &c.

1652. Order of Court for Dressing several Drains et.

1653. A Decree upon whitgift Banks When they Broke and Drownded all Marshland . . . . with mention of the Inquisition Taken

A Decree upon the view of the Commissoners from Bosom Cross to Gowle sluce, with a Jury &c.

The People of the Isle of Axholm their Behaviour in the Drainage &c. Begining with the Deed of Mowbray once Lord of the whole Island, monuments in Belton Church. Their Long Contentions with the Participants, some account of Nathll. Reading Esqr.

1717. Keadby Law of Sewers.

Articles of agreement Between Crowle et. and Keadby.

1722. A Decree for Sewers for Cutting Marrdyke Bank &c.

1727. Order of Court for Mr. Amcotts to Bank his Lordship in.

1702. Nathll. Reading Esq his Petition to the Comrs. at a Court Held at Hatfield the 12th of October 1702 wherein he setts forth he antient and then State of the Levil. The Hardships he under-

went in secureing the Lands of the Participants from the Rebellious Isle People with whom he fought Thirty one sett Battles, wherein several were Killd and wounded, These monsters setting Fire to his House when he and his Famaly was in Bed. Cutting up his orchard, Killing his Cattle Demolishing the French and Dutch Protestants Church at Sandtoft, with many more unheard of Insolences, also an account of Renewing the Commission anno Dno 1701 et. by Mr. De la Pryme.

Office of Commissioners of Sewers.

A List of Comissioners of Sewers Temp Car 1st.

1633. An Agreement for a Minister in the Levils to Preach to the Dutch and French Protestants settled there. To be paid by the Participants &c.

Order of Court Concerning the French Minister.

The Participants Title in Equity of Dykes Marsh agt. the Queen Mother.

28th Car. 1st. Order Court upon the Petition of Jams. Laporte the French Minister.

Order Court of Councels opinions to be Taken relateing to the French Minister.

8th Car. 1st. Sr. Arthur Ingrams Grant to Vermuyden et. of Lands in aremin for Cutting through the same a Drain Called the Dutch River.

1654. Indentr. Between Vermuyden, Lamott and others of Land in the Levils &c.

a True Copy of the Decree of the Agistment of Dikesmarsh.

a True state of the Improved Rent, how the same is to be paid according to the Kings Contract.

9th Car. 1st. Indenture Between Sr. Corn[ll]. Vermuyden Kt. and John Gibbon Esq on the one part, and Henry Lee Esqr. Roger Portington &c. for the Confirmation of their Comons &c.

46. Ed. 3rd. Inter Tennts. Dm. de Hatfield et Tents. maner de Crowle abot of Selby &c. Edmd. de Langley &c.

Part of the Regester of Dutch and French Protestants that had a Church at Sandtoft and settled in this Level.

The Fee farm Rents Granted by Kg. Chas. the 1st. To Katherine Duchess of Buckingham in Trust for her son Geo Villiers.

Lands sold by Sr. Corn[ll]. Vermuyden Knt. and to whome.

Case Between Geo Duke of Buckingham &c. and others.

The Case of the Grand Children of John Dillingham Gent of Low Mellwood in the Isle of Axholme.

Dukes Earls and marquis's Created by Ricd. 2d. 9th. of his Reign.

a Perambulation of the Boundaries of Thorne Meer.

a Particular of Sr Philibert Vernatti's Lands.

Customs of Hatfield manor.

Inquisition Taken of the said Customs &c.

The Last Contest at Law, Between the Participants of this Level and the Inhabitants of the Isle of Axholm, Being a Copy of Order of Dismission, Popplewell and others, Versus Reading and others, these Law Suits Held 95 years.

Athlingfleet.

Belton, Isle of Axholm.

A Break in the Dutch River w$^{ch.}$ Drowned Marshland in the year 1753.

Bickers dyke.

Misterton, Greenley, Bawtrey &$^{c.}$ and part of Hatfield chase.

HATFIELD CHASE.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DRAINAGE OF THE LEVEL OF HATFIELD CHASE, IN THE COUNTYS OF YORK, LINCOLN AND NOTTINGHAM, WITH THE COUNTRY ADJACENT.

Hatfield Chase 18,000 acres. E. of Warren.

This famous Chase of Hatfield was the Greatest Chase of Red Deer the Kings of England had, Containing in all Limitts, above one Hundred and Eighty Thousand acres; and was formerly the Estate of the Earls of Warren and Surry.

Hatfield church. Roch Abby.

William the first gave the Church to the Priory of Lewes and William the second gave the Tyth of all the Eels, taken out of the Fisheries here to the Abbey of Roch.

John E. Warran. Maud de Bereford. Edm$^{d.}$ de Langley.

The manor of Hatfield continued in the Warren famaly for many Generations and came at Last to John Earl of Warren and Surry who Died possess'd of it, he settled it upon Maud de Bereford his Concubine and her Children John and Thomas, But it Came soon after to Edmond de Langley, fifth Son of Edward the third; and continued in the Crown Till King Charles the First Granted it to S$^{r.}$ Corn$^{ll.}$ Vermuyden.

Impropriation.

This Church is only a Vicaridge, and But of small Income. But the Impropriate Tyths are Lett for above Eight Hundred pounds a year and are now the property of the Duke of Portmore; [2] But for many years they was (*sic*) the property of the Cavendish family.

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[2] This seems to be a mistake for Earl of Portmore. Colonel David Collier, son of Sir Alexander Collier, was by King William IV. honoured with a peerage of Scotland by the Title of Lord Portmore, the 1st of June, 1699, and was by Her Majesty Queen Anne further honoured with the Dignity of Earl of Portmore, by Letters Patent 16th April, 1703. He married the Countess of Dorchester, by whom he had James, Lord Collier, and David. (*Vide Crawfurd's Peerage of Scotland, Edin. 1716, page 407*).

The Town of Hatfield is in the West Rideing of Yorkshire and is one of the Cleanest and pleasantest Viliages in those parts Being a Fine Gravely soil. And most of the Buildings new and Built of Brick and Tyle. It stands about Twenty five computed miles almost South of York and five Computed miles almost North East of Doncaster.

Manor. It is a very Large and Extensive Parish, and the Manor is Copyhold, at a Fine Certain, and a very small one. The Copyhold Tennants, haveing the priviledge of felling their wood and Timber, without the Consent of the Lord of the Manor.

To which manor, Belongs the several Towns or Hamlets of Thorne, Stainford, Woodhouse, Dunscroft, Tudworth, Fishlake, &c.

King Palace. At this Town of Hatfield, the Kings of England had a Royal Seat (now called the Manor House) at which place Queen Philipa, consort to King Edward the Third Q. Philipa. Being there, to take the Deversion of Hunting, was Brought to Bed of a Prince (called from thence) William de Hatfield who Died there and was Burried in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in York, where his Effigie is to be seen Cutt in white marble on the North Side the Quire in the said Church.

His mother gave five marks Yearly, to the Abbot of Roch, and five nobles to the monks there, for the saying Mass for the Repose of his Soul, which said Sum was Transfered and is now Yearly paid, out of the Impropriate Tyths of Hatfield To the Arch Bishop and Dean and Chapter of York.

A Great Battle fought at Hatfield A.D. 624. This Town of Hatfield is famous in History for a Great Battle fought there Between Penda King of Mercia and Cadwala King of Wales; who fought Edwin King of Northumberland; in which Battle Edwin and his Eldest son Offred was both slain. Edwin was Aldby. Burried at Dervento near Aldby, Six miles East from York upon the River Derwent. This Estate of Darley. Aldby now belongs to Henry Brewster Darley, Esq. There are many Roman Antiquities found at this place.

In the Parish of Hatfield is a Large Mooras, about fifteen miles in Circumfrence, a Rank moor and so Light and Boggy that You may thrust a Pole Down to the Length of Ten, Twelve or fifteen foot; this place is called Hatfield Waste, and is where Hatfield Waste. the Inhabitants Digg their Turff for Burning; But what is most admireable, in the Very Centre of this Mooras, is about sixty acres of Firm Land, Sandy and full of Blew Cobble Stones, much Like those got in Great plenty at the Spurn Head, at the mouth of the Humber, upon this Ground is a Farm house, and a Spring of fine fresh water. Tho the water in the Mooras is very Bad and of the Colour of Coffee;—This

Lindham. place is called Lindham, where dwelt an Hermit, called William de Lindham[s] of whom the people of Hatfield, Wroot, Finingley, Thorne, Blackston, &c. Tell incredible Stories; and some things more then wonderfull.

Trent. Humber. Ouse. R. Ayre. Skipton. Leeds. Temple Newsome. Lord Irwin. Lord Darcy. E. of Lenox. Ld. Darnley. The Great Levil hass the River Trent and the Humber to the East, and South East; and the River Ouse to the North and North West; and had Several Natural Rivers Runing through it, which Emptied themselves into the Two Rivers of Trent and Ouse. The River Ayre arises in the western hills nere Skipton in Craven and hass many fine Seats and Towns upon it, as Leeds a famous Town of Trade, for fine Broad Cloths, Tamys, Stuffs &c. Temple Newsom, now the Seat of the Honble. Lord Irwin, this manor belong'd to the Knights Templars, But was given by Edwd. 3d. to John Lord D'arcy, Thomas Lord D'arcy forfieted this by Rebellion 1544 35th. Hen 8th. who gave it to Matthew Earl of Lenox and Margrett his wife, Henry Lord Darnley Father of King James the first was Born in this House.

Swillington. Lowther. Upon the Banks of the Said River stands Swillington the Seat of Sr. Willm. Lowther Barrt

Kipax. Bland. Castleford. Ro. Road. Lincoln. Littlebrough. Doncaster &c. Also Kipax the Seat of Sr. John Bland and Castleford a Roman Station, where I have met with several Roman Coins, through this place is the famous Roman Road, Leading from the watering place North of Lincoln, over Littlebrough Ferry over the Trent to *Doncaster*, and from *Castleford* to *Aldborough* Catrick &c.

Leadston. E. Huntingdon. Near this famous Road and adjoining Kipax is Leadstone, now the Estate of the Honble. the Earl of Huntington, At the Conquest it was the Estate of

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[s] Mr. Stovin writing to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1747, says that he, in company with the Rev. S. Wesley and others, went to view the place where the hermit, William of Lindholm had dwelt. "After passing the morass, they found the hermitage or cell situate in the middle of sixty acres of firm sandy ground full of pebbles, on which was growing barley, oats and peas. There was likewise a well four or five yards deep, full of clear spring water, which is very remarkable, because the water of the morass is the colour of coffee. Here is great plenty of furze bushes, &c., and a variety of game, such as hares, foxes, kites, eagles, curlews, ducks and geese; there is no house or cottage near it, and but a few old oaks, willows and birch; the house is a little stud-bound one, and seems ready to fall. At the east end stood an altar made of hewn stone, and at the west is the hermit's grave covered with a large free stone that measures in length eight feet and a half, in breadth three feet, and in thickness eight inches, which, with the consent of Richard Holgate, the present inhabitant, and the help of levers, we raised up and removed, and digging under found a tooth, a skull, the thigh and shin bones of a human body, all of very large size; we likewise found in the grave a peck of hemp seed, and a beaten piece of copper."

E. of Mercia. Harboard. Saltonstall. Lewes &c.

Edwin Earl of Mercia, afterwards belong'd to. . . . Harboard[4] Esq then to S^r. Ric. Saltonstall, then to S^r. John Lewes, and then to Lady Betty Hastings.

Biram. Ramsden. Ferry Bridge. Carlton. Cowick. Stapleton. L^d. Down.

Below this is Biram the Seat of S^r. John Ramsden, also Ferry Bridge upon the Great Road from London to Edenbourgh. Then Carlton the Seat of S^r. Miles Stapleton and Cowick the Seat of the Lord Vic^t. Down, near which is Snaith a market Town, formerly the estate of Laceys Earls of Lincoln with the Soak of Snaith, containing all marsh-land, &c.

Rawcliff. Boynton. Ayremin. E. of Northumberland.

Then Rawcliffe late the Seat of S^r. John Boynton, and then Ayremin where the River falls into *Ouse* and now the Estate of the R^r. Honb^le. Hugh Earl of Northumberland.

Are made navigable.

N.B.—This River was made navigable up to Leeds, and in my memory, the Lock Dues of this River was Let to one Mr. Clark for £800 p. an^m. But by the Increase of Trade up that River, the Lock Dues are Lett at £3500 p. an^m. and hass been Lett at that Rent for Several Years, and it is supposed that they will now be Let for £4000 p. an^m.

Navigation let for £3500 p. annm.

R. Don. Penniston. Sheffield. Rotherham. R. Rother. Oldwork. Foljamb. Tribourgh. Coningsburgh. Strafford. R. Dare. Darefield. Sprothburgh. Doncaster. Wheatley. Cook, Sandal. Barmby. Stainford. Fishlake. Thorne. Croul.

The next River, which came in a more particular manner through this Levil, is the Don, which Rises in the Black Mountains near Penniston in the West Riding of Yorkshire and comes nere Sheffield a noted place for Cuttlers, and Glides Down to Rotherham where it takes in the Rother out of Derbyshire, and many other small Rivulets. It then comes by Oldwork the Estate of Francis Foljamb Esq. Then by Tribourgh, Coningsburgh, Strafford, takes in the Dare[5] at Darefield, then to Sprotburgh and so to Doncaster, a Roman Station upon the military Road, then to Wheatley the Seat of S^r. Geo. Cook, Sandal Barmby Super Don Stainford and Fishlake, Below which place and near Thorne this River Divided it self into Two Branches, the one Runing North into the River Ayre, and the other East, into the River *Trent*[6] on this Branch stands Croul, an antient market

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[4] *Vide* "Thoresby's Duc. Leod," 235, where is an account of Ledsham or Ledston also pedigree and arms of Harebred family.

[5] Dearne.

[6] This branch having been stopped up by Sir C. Vermuyden, at the drainage, it may be as well to notice Mr. Stovin's memorandum of "The course of old Donn from Eastoft to Stainford. Going by Micklemash Hill and Barefoot Hill and so along between Raynsbutt on the north side and Blackwater to the Garth on the north side the Hazell-ends, and so by the Garths called the Land-Garths almost by Tockwith to Saunder-Garth, and so up the south syde of

Selby. Eastoft. Town and formerly part of the possessions of the Abbey of Selby in Yorkeshire, Below which stands Eastoft Divided by the River Don one part in the West Riding of Yorkshire and the other in Lincolnshire; The Yorkshire part was Lately the Estate and Residence of Francis Eastoft Esq, and the Lincolnshire part, the Estate of Sr. John Lister, and his Seat (tho their is some other owners in the place), this Estate was part of the possessions of the Abbey of Selby and is now the Estate of Thomas Lister Esq of Geresby near Louth in the County of Lincoln.

Lister.

Below this in Lincolnshire and upon the Banks of this River is Ludington part of the mannor of Croul, and Below it stands Haldenby formerly the Seat of Sr. Francis Haldenby and Below that Folkerby the Estate of . . . Skerne Esq. now of Eliz. Ramsden a widow Lady. Below this and near Don mouth, where it emptied it self into the River Trent, stands Æthlingfleet now called Adlingfleet which took its name and Being, from Edgar Æthling who was heir to Harold (slain by William the conqueror), and also to the Crown of England—who having Fled into Denmark with many English noblemen for Refuge prevaild with Swain King of Denmark to send his Son Knut with a fleet of 300 sail of ships and a Great number of men to assist him in Recovering his Crown who Came into the Humber in the third year of William the first, and having Ruind and plunderd the Country on Both Sides that famous River; passd on to York, took that City and got therein a Great Booty, But William the Conqueror having Raised a Large Army, and upon the March to give them Battle, They Returned to their fleet, that then Lay Between the Trent and the Ouse, in the River Don (where the Tides before the Drainage of Hatfield chase Eb'd and flowed up, Beyond Doncaster).

Ludington. Haldenby. Folkesby. Ramsden. Adlingfleet. Edgar Æthling. Harold. Wm. the Conqueror. Swain King of Denmark. Knut plunders York.

Here the Danish Army Encamped all winter, and in the Spring Knut came to an agreement with the Conqueror for a Large Sum of money and with the Great Riches he had got at York and in the Country, he quitted the nation takeing those Spoils along with him, and left Edgar Æthling to shift for himself who fled into Scotland to the King his Kinsman by which means

Danish Army encamps. Knut leaves the country.

Reeder-Wath to the Crooke; and so through a Garth called Wrymouth to Lamer-Rack and so through a wath called Booth-Eye to Ellen-Tree-Hill, and from thence by . . . . to Tudworth; and so by Sea-Bank up the closes late Thomas Darling's of Thorne, and so on Stainford Inge. up to Fyll-pitt against Mydlemich-Nooke, and to Stainford."—*Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Journal*, vol. vii. p. 200n.

William the Conqueror was Left in peaceable possession of the Kingdom of England.

This Camp was Strongly Scituated, having part of the Humber and the Trent to the East, The Ouse to the North and the River Don to the South, and Covered with a Deep Moorass (Twenty five miles in Circumfrence to the West) so that a few forces would Defend it against the Norman Duke, as the Danes by their fleet were Masters of all the above named Rivers.

Between the R. Ouse and Trent, &c.

The River Don is at this place and for many miles upward the antient Boundrie, Between the Counties of York and Lincoln. Swain King of Denmark Came into the said Rivers, the next year with a Large fleet and army, plunderd the Country, got a vast Booty and made all the people swear fealty to him thinking to secure his posession, But upon more mature thoughts he concieved it Best for him to gett off with his Booty and sailing home the Danes never came more to distrub this nation.

R. Don.

Swain King of Denmark.

This Lordship of Adlingfleet was given by William the Conqueror to one of his followers in his Expedition against England, called John D'avill and Anno Dom 1080 William Ellerker of Ellerker Esq., Lord of Holdenshire married Marrian the Daughter and heiress of John D'Avill Lord of Adlingfleet, she Bears or on a Chevron Betwixt 4 flowers de Luces S. 2 flower de Luce. William Ellerker, his Great Great Grandson married the Daughter and Coheiress of S$^{r.}$ Amias Ludlow of Scrivleby in Lincolnshire.

D'avill.

The Third River that Run through this Levil was the Idle which takes its Rise nere Idleton in Nottinghamshire and took in Inumerable Brooks and Rivuletts in its passage. Even to the Boarders of Derbyshire, and Runing past Bawtrey to Missen, fell into this Levil and was a Large and very Crooked River as most natural Rivers are; at Sandtoft (before the Drainage of this Levil), there was a fferry over this River into the Isle of Axholm, from Thorne, Hatfield &$^{c.}$ and about a mile North East of this Ferry it fell into the River Don.

R. Idle.

Santoft Ferry.

The fourth River is the Torne[7] a small Brooke which Brought Great Quantities of water into this Levil, from Tickhill River and S$^{t.}$ Catherines well near Loversall and several other Brooks Fell into the Idle near Wroot.

R. Torne.

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[7] The river Torne is stated in a presentment of a jury of the Court of Sewers 2nd Oct. 1668, to have been "antiently a navigable river, and so continued to be till M$^{r.}$ Francis Childers erected a dam or weare, about 20 years agoe upon the Said river, below Rosington bridge, whereby the same is dam'd upp and become unnavigable."

R. Went. Nostell. Gargrave. Winn. The Fifth and Last River is Went which Rises near Nostell the Seat formerly of . . . . Gargrave Knight, But now of Sr. Rowland Winn Bart. which takes in many streams and fell into the North Branch of the River Don nere Cowick, the Seat of Lord Down.

The Reader may form an Idea of what a watery Country this must be before the Drainage, Five Rivers Runing through it and frequently over flowing their Banks. Besides the Tides comeing into the Two Branches of the Don every Twelve hours, and no artifical Banks to confine the waters in their proper Channels, and he will be, I hope agreeably Surprised, when he finds in this History That all those waste Lands, by the management of the undertakers of this Great work are now become Dry Land.

Thorne. I cannot omitt giveing some account of Thorne within the Manor of Hatfield, now become a Handsome Market Town, it stands about Two measured miles almost north from Hatfield, in a point, Just Between the before mentioned Branches of the River Don.

Castle. On the north side the Church at Thorne, stood a Castle, which was the Prison for offenders in Hatfield chase, This Castle hass a Large Ditch Round it, the mount where the Castle Stood is very high, But the Castle is Long Since Demolished, the Dungeon is Yet in Being, and was used for a Celler by the Late Mr. Thos. Canby of Thorne, the Castle Hill was planted with ash Trees which was a Great ornament to the Town, But they was Lately Sold and Cutt Down. This Hill is now Called Peel Hill, being a Corruption of Pile Hill from the word Pile[8] (among Architects) signifieing a mass or stack of Buildings.

Turbary. Sale of their Turff. By the Drainage, this Town was Greatly Inriched, and their Turbary hass for above a Century, Employed their poor and will Do the Same for ages to come. The Labouring people Digg their Turff in the Summer, and their wives and Children makes them Ready for Sale, when the Harvest is over, the Men Brings them in Small Boats from the Moors Down the Canals and Drains made by the undertakers of the Drainage, into the River Don through Thorne Sluice, and puts them on Board Keels and other small vessels which Carry them to market, to York, Selby, Leeds, Wakefield, Hull, Gainsbrough, Lincoln &c. where they have ready sale for them There is scarce a Boatman in Thorne But what hass Built

[8] "The place being used as a 'prison for offenders,' may it not be called a peel from the French word *piller*, to rob or plunder?" (*Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Journal*, vol. vii., p. 203 *n*.

a new House of Brick and Tile and maintaind their famalys exceeding well.

Thorne waste. These moors or Thorne waste is of Great Extent, Being Twenty five miles Round, in the midst of which, hass Been a Lodge for one of the Keepers of this famous Chase. It affords Turbary to Croul in Lincolnshire, Eastoft, Haldenby, Folkerby, Adlingfleet, Ousefleet, Whitgift, Reedness, Swinfleet, Goule, Hooke, Ayremin Rawcliff in Marshland, Snaith, Sykehouse, Fishlake &c. in the County of York, and upon this waste is plenty of Game as Hares, Partridge, Blackmoor Game, Ducks, Geese, Curliews, Snipes, Foxes &c. It affords plenty of cranberries and an odoreferous Shrub called Gale, Some call it Sweet willow or Dutch myrtle.

The industry of the inhabitants of Thorne. And here I cannot ommit to mention that the Inhabitants of Thorne, farr exceed all their neighbours in their Care and Industry, for they have had the Art, To gett Estates out of Fish Ponds, To make Terra firma of Pools and stagnated waters, to plow with Horses, where a man a hundred years ago Could not walk nor stand, in short to get good Corn meadow and pasture Land where there was none Before.

Copy hold fishings. As a Confirmation of this Country being nothing But water, there was in the parish and Liberty of Thorne only, Fifty three Copiehold Fishings held of the Lord of the manor of Hatfield by certain Rents and also many Copiehold Fishings held of the Lords of the manors of Epworth, Croul and Wroot. None of the Inhabitants of the other Towns who have a Right upon this waste could or would as Yett follow so good an example as the Thorne people have sett them. It is Chiefly the Inhabitants of Thorne that hass changed the face of the Country and that hass got Estates out of the Deepest pools of water, Converted moors and moss into Dry Land and out of Quagmires and Bottomless Pitts raised meadows pastures, and cornfields. And as it may be natural for the Reader to Enquire how all this was perfected, I shall Inform him as well as I can. This was their method and Industrious care (viz) every Inhabitants that had Right of Comon and Turbary in this Parish, by Agreement had the moor measured in Breadth next to Thorne Common and they computed how many Yards Broad would fall to Each Common Right House, when this was Done, Every Person had his Equal Breadth next Thorne common to the west, and so was to Cutt to the East (Each man as farr as he Could). Then they Begun to Cutt Drains Betwixt each others moors; The Turff that came out paying for the Labour and Betwixt those Dykes they Graved their Turff. But they graved it to the very Bottom untill they came to the natural

Meadows and Cornfields raised out of Fishpools and Bottomless pitts.

Their method of proceeding.

Soil which in many places is good Strong Clay, Sand &c. and so every Year clear'd as much of it as they could sell or Burn for fuel, so that now they have gott from Twenty to forty and Fifty acres Each of good firm Land and in all above . . . acres and above . . . miles from west to East. And still pursues the Game And upon this new found land is planted Oaks, Elm, Ash, Willows, Thorns, &c. which grow exceeding well. I queshtion their is such an Improvement made in any part of Great Britain. They are Every Year Improving and Draining this waste, that in the same number of Years that is past since the first Drainage to this Time. They may and possibly will gain as much more Land as they have already gotten, and so on for some ages to come. For there is no other Town that opposes them or makes any Improvement, and they having no Known Bounds Between them, the Thorne people will go on, until their Spades Clash against the spades of the Inhabitants of the Towns above mentioned almost at their own Doors.

Wood planted upon a new soil.

This Great waste is of the same nature with that called Hatfield waste and Both of them, as also all the Low Grounds and Commons in Hatfield chase, is a sort of subterranious fforrest, which is Dugg up Daily, as oak, Firr, &c. I have Known an Oak Tree taken up that afforded a Thousand pales five foot and a half Long and from six to seaven Inches Broad, for which I paid Ten shillings a Hundred Besides several Loads of firewood.

Subterranious Forrest.

Great Trees of Oak Fir &c. found under the moor.

N.B. In the year 1100, all Belton, Epworth, Crowle, Haxey and Owston commons part of this Levil, were cover'd with a Great old Decaying fforrest or wood, and all Down from Crowle, Causey to Althorp upon Trent.

(Philo: Transactions, Vol. 1st. part 3d. pa. 218.)

Firr Trees have been found underground above thirty Yards Long and Yet wanting many Yards at the small End, and have Sold for Masts for Ships from 4, 8, 10 to 15 pounds a piece, some have been found chop'd and squared, some bored through, some Burnd through on one Side, some half Riven with Great wooden wedges in them, and Broken axe heads somewhat Like Sacrificeing axes in Shape. Under a Tree near Hatfield was found 8 or 9 Roman coins.

Mr. Edwd. Canby father to Late Mr. Thos. Canby of Thorne found an Oak Tree 40 Yards Long, 4 Yards in Diameter at the Great End 3 Yards one foot in the midle Two Yards over at the small End, so that the Tree seems to have been as long again, for which he was offered Twenty pounds.

A Tree 40 yards long.

A man was found in Thorn moors Lying at his Length with his head upon his arm as in a Comon posture of sleep, whose skin

being Tannd as it were with the moor water presev'd his shape Intire.

(Dº. part 1d. pa. 212.)

Mr. Empson of Gowle found a mans Arm.

about sixty years ago or seaventy the servants of Mr. James Empson of Gowle was Digging Turff in this Great Waste and one of them cutt a mans arm off by the shoulder which he Carried home to his Master who Took the Bone out and Stuff'd it and made a present of it to Dr. Johnson [9] of York an antiquarian; this was the very hand and arm mentioned by Dr. Gibson Late Bishop of London in his Translation of Cambden's Britania in the additions to the West Rideing of Yorkshire, and in June 1747 in the neighbouring moors and in the said Levil, in the moors Belonging to Amcotts, was found by John Tate of Amcotts who was Digging Turff the Intire Body of a woman, he first Cutt of one of her feet with his spade on which was a sandall. But being frighted Left it.

1747 Mr. Stovin took up a woman in Amcotts moors.

I Being informed of it, went with Tho Perfect my Gardener and others and we took up the whole Body, there was a Sandal on the other foot. The Skin was Like a peece of Tannd Leather, and it stretcht Like a fine Doe Skin the hair was fresh about the head and privy parts which Distinguished the Sex, the Teeth firm, the Bones was Rated Black, the flesh consumed and she Lay upon her Side in a Bending posture, with her head and Toes almost Together, which Looks as tho' she had been Hurld Down by the force of Some Strong Current of water, and tho' a Great part of this moor had formerly been graved off, she Lay seaven foot Deep from the present Surface. I took the Skin of one arm, from the elbow to the hand and shakeing the Bones out. It wou'd have made a Ladies muff, the other hand not Being Cutt with the Spade as we Dugg for it. I preserv'd it, and Stufft it, first takeing out the Bones,—which my son James Stovin[10] now hass in his possession at Doncaster, and what is very remarkable the nails are firm and fast on the fingers. He also hass one of the sandals which was made of one whole peece of a Raw Hide and only one short seam at the Heel sowed with a Thong of the same Leather. The Sandals had Ten Loops Cut in the whole Leather on Each

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[9] Probably Nathaniel Johnson.

[10] "James Stovin, elected Clerk of the Court of Sewers for Hatfield Chace 5th Feb. 1757; resigned in 1775. Elected town clerk of Doncaster 11 Dec. 1771: resigned 12 Jan. 1778: became of Whitgift, also a commissioner of sewers and a justice of the peace for the West Riding co. of York and Lincolnshire. He built the house in the parish of Rossington, formerly called Shooter's Hill, aad died at Sprotborough Hall, where he then resided, 26 July, 1789, and was buried at Rossington."—*Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Jour.*, Vol. vii. p. 206 *n*.

side and Ten small Loops at the Toe which caused to the Toe of the Sandal to Draw up Like the mouth of a purse, they was Laced on, upon the Top of the foot with a Thong of the Same Leather, This Ladys skin and the sandals were Both Tann'd by the Same Tanner (To witt) by the Black water of these moors for there being such Great quantities of Oak Firrs and other wood Burried in these moors, The water is by them Tinctured and made exactly of the Collour of the modern Tannfatt water, and the Firr haveing so much Resenous matter in it, no Doubt that helps to preserve those Bodies for so many ages for that they have Laid some Hundreds of years.

Royal Society. I have the assent of the Learned Body the Royal Society, for in September 1747 I sent the Hand and sandal above mentioned to that Learned Body with the same account (or to the Same purpose I have here given) and when they returned it, I was honourd with their thanks by Letter, "and their opinion was that they must have laid there many Hundred years, for the Sandals were worn in England about the conquest, yet they could not find they was of the make or shape of this above mentioned, But concluded it must be much antienter than that Period."

T. Whichcot Esq[r]. I Burried the Remains of this Lady in Amcots chapel yard—I showed the Hand and sandal to my worthy Friend Thomas Whichcot of Harpswell Esq, Knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln in Parliament, who was pleased to put the sandal on Before I sent them to the Royal Society.

A Man taken up in Thorne moors. At Thorne in these moors about Ten Years ago, as one W[m]. Biddy of Thorne was Digging Turff, he found the Intire Body of a man with his Teeth firm in his head, the Hair of his head firm and fast on and of a Yellowish Collour, either natuarly so or Dy'd by the water of this moor, his skin Like a peece of Tannd Leather, he took the Body up Intire, after having Lay there Some Hundred years.

1746 British spear Axe &c. taken up in Burringham moors. *N.B.*—I had this account from the man himself. I also think proper to mention that the Servants of M[r]. Geo Healey of Burringham on the East Side Trent, and near this Levil was Digging up firr wood in a Large Moor belonging to Burringham, and at the Bottom of a Firr tree Root they found (as tho Laid together) a British spear, a British Axe and Two short swords or Durks all of Brass, which M[r]. Healey made me a present off and which I now have by me.

Yew Trees. In these moors is found yew in plenty which the Country people call wire thorne, and it is very evident that all this wood grew upon the place, for you find the Roots in their natural position and when they fell is unknown.

Noah's flood. Romans. Mr. De la Pryme. Ostorius the Roman General.

Some will have it, that they have Lay in the Ground ever since Noah's flood, others that this Great fforrest was Destroyed by the Romans, which Last is the opinion of Abram de la Pryme—a native of this Levil and F.R.S.—" who writes that he supposes it was Destroyed and sett on fire by the antient Romans under Ostorius the Roman General, who had a pitch'd Battle with the Britons, at a place now called Osterfield near Bawtrey, upon the Confines of this Great Levil, That the Romans being victorious the Britons fled to these woods and Fastnesses, that he pursued them with his victorious Army and in order to Destroy them, sett fire to the woods, &c.[11] This seems possible But I want to Know if this Battle was fought in Autumn? For it is evident to me that these Trees when ever they fell, it was in Autumn and when the fruits of them was at maturity, for I have taken out of the places when they was Digging these tress, Hazel nutts in Great Quantities, also Firr Apples or the cones, all very fair and at full perfection, when I have Laid the Hazel nutts in the Sun for some Time they would moulder to Dust in ones fingers, But the Cones of the Firr grows Tough and Hard, the nutts have no Kernnel Left in them.

Britons.

Those trees fell in Autumn.

Dr. Shuckford makes Noah's flood to be in Autumn, But its observable that all the Tops of the Trees in General, when found, Lye towards the East, which is the Course of the Rivers Runing through this Levil into the River Trent. That its very probable, the woods being Destroyed by the Romans, that those Rivers overflowing frequently and by several Inundations from the west and South west, with the Leaves Dirt and Sludge Brought Down for several ages, These Large moors was formed, and those Trees Covered: for this Levil was the Receptacle of all the waters; from the South west of Yorkshire, a Great part of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Dr. Shuckford.

King Charles the first.

King Charles the first, Being Lord of Hatfield, Epworth, Croul, Misterton and thirteen other Contiguous manors, the Demeans whereof consisted of a Levil of above seaventy Thousand acres of overflowed wastes, whereupon he and his progenitors had an extensive chase of Red Deer.

1626 Contracts with Vermuyden to Drain this Country.

For the Ease of his Tennants (from the Destruction made by the Deer in the adjacent Inclosures and cornfields) and for the good of all his subjects, he contracted with Sr. Cornelius Vermuyden and his Participants in the 2d. year of his Reign to Dischase and Drain the Same, Reserving to himself on Third part of the said Levil as Lord of the Soil, allowing the Drainers one third part

[11] *Vide* letters of De la Pryme to Dean Gale.—*Sur. Soc.*, Vol. 54 p 221.

for their charges. And of meer Grace Granted the Remainder to the respective Tennants for their common.[12]

Comoners. Vermuyden was to agree with the Commoners about their Several allotments Yet he mett with unaccountable and unforseen Trouble and vexation from the commoners. But by several Commissions Directed to several noblemen all the allotments was settled by consent of parties and soon after confirm'd by Decrees in the Exchequor.

Epworth Manor. Mowbray's Deed. But the Tennants and Commoners of Epworth manor in the Isle of Axholm in the Towns of Haxey, Owston, Burnham, Epworth and Belton, Claiming under an old Deed of John de Mowbray once Lord of the whole Island, Dated the 31st of May 1359, Gave Great obstruction to this Laudable and Great undertaking.

N.B.—Roger de Mowbray forfeited this fine Estate by Rebellion against Hen: the . . . .

1629 the Levil drain'd at the cost of £400,000. The Said Levil was Dischased and Drained at the expence of above Four Hundred Thousand pounds, Vermuyden and his Participants being obliged to stop up the old natural Rivers, and to Cutt new and spacious Canals Rivers and Drains for Some Hundreds of miles in all.

The River Idle was stopt up near Haxey and the waters conveyed into the Trent at West Stockwith.

1st. Commission of Sewers. The first Commission of Sewers for this Levil was Granted A.D. 1630. and in the year 1632 another was Granted in order to compell Vermuyden to stop up the Branch of the Don that Run East, through the Levil into the Trent, and to Cutt a new Drain from the northern Branch of Don nere Cowick to Gowle into the River Ouse, which Cut being four or five miles Long, and very wide cost the undertakers Thirty Thousand pounds and the sluce into the Ouse cost above three Thousand pounds.

Gowle dyke or Dutch River cost £30,000, the sluice cost £3000.

The King sold the manor of Hatfield to Vermuyden and the 3rd. part of the Drain'd lands to Gibbon and Corsellis. The King in the fourth year of his Reign Sold his manor of Hafield (*sic*) to Sr. Corn[ll]. Vermuyden, under the old Rent of £195:3:4 and a Red Rose, and an Increased Rent of £425 p. an[m]. to be paid to the Crown for ever. Also part of the manor of Brampton with his premisses in Wroot under the old Rent of £8:5:8 and a pair of Gloves or fourpence and an Increas'd Rent of £60 p. an[m].

His Majesty also sold his third part of the Drained Lands to John Gibbon and John Corsellis Esqs.

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[12] Agreement dated 24 May 2 Car. (1626.)

under the Fee farm Rent of one Thousand Two Hundred Twenty Eight pounds seaventeen Shillings p an^{m} payable to the Crown.

Free farm Rents Granted to the D. of Buckingham.

But soon after this the King Granted the above mentioned Rents to Katherine Duchess Dowager of Buckingham, and George Earl of Rutland in Trust for George Duke of Buckingham son of the said Duchess and the Late Duke of Buckingham, who was stab'd by Felton at Portsmouth.

Sr Corn^{ll} Vermuyden had Brought over a Great number of Dutchmen and French Protestants with their famalys and their whole Substance, amongst whom were Several Gentlemen of famaly and Great fortune as may seen .

Participants

These Gentlemen came over to Participate in this Levil.

Build houses.

These undertakers had many Difficulties to encounter with, having houses to Build for themselves and their Tennants who they had Brought along with them to Keep them from the Inclemency of the weather and Sr Cornelius Vermuyden Built a noble house according to the Fashion ot those Days, It was stud-bound (and I have heard all the wood work was framed in Holland). It was a Great pile of Building with a Square Court in the midle of it, with Barns, Stables, Graineries et. to the North East and west, and the South front was the Dwelling house. These Buildings are still standing, But the Dwelling house almost new Built of Brick and Tyle by . . . . . Harvey Esq of . . . . . in Bedfordshire the present owner.

Valvanken-bourgh, This famaly still in Holand.

Sr Matthew Vanvalkenburgh also Built a good house upon the Banks of the Don in this Levil, which was Lately the Estate of Sr John Boynton then of Boynton Boynton Esqr who Left it To Two Daughters.

Vernatti.

Sr Philibert Vernatti also Built a good House near the Banks of the Idle in this Levil, also the DeWitts Two Brothers, and many more.

Church Built.

They also Built a church at Sandtoft in Belton Parish, for the use of the Dutch and French Protestants Inhabiting this Levil, and had several ministers that succeeded each other, who Preach'd to the Dutch Every Lords Day in the forenoon, and to the French Protestants in theafternoon in their Several Languages, as will more fully appear Hereafter.[13]

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[13] "Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Henry III., by a charter of which an examplification is given in the *Monasticon*, and copied from thence by Wainwright in his 'Strafford and Tickhill,' p. lxxviii., granted certain lands and fisheries at Sandtoft to the Abbey of St. Mary at York; for the sustentation of a recluse. It was then an island, formed by the river Idle dividing into two streams near the junction with the Don. There was a ferry over the Idle from Hatfield and Thorne. The situation for a church was most central for the Dutch and French Protestants." *Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Journal*, vol. vii., p. 209 n.

Epworth Comoners.

The people of the manor of Epworth Claimed Right of Common upon Thirteen Thousand four hundred acres. And at the Division of the Lands Between the Drainers and the commoners they had Six Thousand acres allotted them. But some of them not being content therewith, in the Twelfth Year of the Said King their Differences was by consent of the Participants and commoners Refferr'd to Sr. John Bankes the then attorney General, who allotted the commoners one Thousand acres more out of the Participants part (which at the first allotment I find, was seaven thousand four Hundred acres) Also Epworth South moor and Butterwick moor, And considering that the poor of Epworth, Owston and Belton Parishes would be Great Sufferers by their Loss of Fishing and Fowling. He awarded that the Participants should pay four Hundred Pounds for a Stock to Employ the poor people in the makeing of Sackcloth, Cordage &c.

1636. Sr. Jno. Bankes

Money Given to Employ the poor.

N.B.—This manufactory of makeing sack Cloth is still Carried on in this Island and employs numbers of poor people, they having ready Sale for it.

These Lands was at the first peaceably and quietly enjoy'd Great numbers of Dutch and French Protestants Being planted there as is above mentioned, a House was Erected for their Minister, and a handsom Sallery fixed for him paid by the owners of this Levil, But the people of Epworth manor and *Misterton* Did at the Breaking out of the Civil war Between King Charles the first and the Parliament, Take up arms against his Majesty and with the Assistance of Some of the Parliament Soldiers, they Laid waste the Inclosed Lands within these manors, Burn'd and Destroyed houses and Corn thereon to the Value of Twenty Thousand pounds.

The Isle people Rise destroy the Inclosures and corn to the value of £20,000.

Manor of Hatfield Sold to Sr. Arthur Ingram.

The manor of Hatfield was Sold Some Time Before this to Sr. Arthur Ingram, and the Honble. Lord Irvin is now Lord of the manor.

Isle People deface the church &c.

But the people of these manors Did not Stop here, they Defaced the church of Sandtoft and Ten commandments Burried carrion under the Communion Table Carried away the Leads and Seats, pulled up the Sluices and navigable Sasses and would have thrown this famous Levil into its former chaos had they not been Suppressed (for which they were Even in those Days Exampted from Pardon).

Commissoners dare not Act.

No orders no Decrees of the Commissioners of Sewers could now be put in Execution, no officers Dar'd to Execute them for fear of their Lives from

the Islanders. And Several of the Commissioners refused to act for fear of Insults.

The Participants could meet with no man of Courage and Resolution Suffitient to Cope with those people, Untill they fixed upon Nathaniel Reading Esq. a Gentleman Born in London and Brought up to the Law, in his Youthfull Time he had made the Tour of Europe, was at Naples at the Insurection of Masanela,[14] and it is said was his Secretary, and was condemn'd to Suffer upon a Scaffold with his Master, But by a fine Oration he made upon the Scaffold which took with the people, he was pardon'd and Returning into England was a noted counsel at Law and a fine orator.

Mr. Reading.

Mr. Reading pretending to Religion and Great Integrity was Sent by the State about the Yeer 1650 into this Levil of Hatfield chase to Collect the Fee farm Rents due to the State for the Delinquency of George Viliers Duke of Buckingham, and finding the Levil in Disorder, the Inhabitants of the Isle of Axholm and the Participants at variance, he Became of Councel to the Isle people But this not suiting his Interest, and the Participants being at variance among themselves, and having a Desire to Exempt themselves from the power of the Commissioners of Sewers, They made application to Mr. Reading to assist them, (so that he abandoned his first Clients), and promised to procure an ordinance of Parliament, to Exempt them from the Comission of Sewers, For which Great Service, he was to have a fifth part of the Seaven Thousand four Hundred acres of common Land in the Manor of Epworth, which the Comoners in a Riotous manner had thrown Down and Laid waste, and which he was put in possession off, But not procuring an ordinance of Parliament as he had Engaged to Do, the Participants thereupon wanted to gett him out of posession, But to Keep this fifth part Mr. Reading Turnd Solicitor for the Isle people and Joined them and the Inhabitants of Misterton and Gringley against the Participants, upon which Marcus Vanvalkenburgh Esq Senior and others field a Bill against him before the Lords Comissoners for the Custody of the Great Seal of England 1656 to have their fifth part Restored—I don't find what Success they had

Sent by the State to collect the fee farm Rents.

D. Buckingham.

Mr. Reading of Councel for the Isle people.

Joins with the Participants against them.

Joins again with the Isle people.

Sr. Arthur Ingram and other Great Participants prevailed with Mr. Reading To undertake the Subdueing of these people that Demolished all before them, and agreed to give him a Sallery of Two Hundred pounds a Year, to Indemnifie him, to Reimburse him all Charges and Reward him further.

But for a sallery of £200 p. anm. &c. undertakes to subdue the Comoners.

14 Masaniello.

And in the month of Sept. 1655 he Enterd upon this Hazardous undertakeing. He obtained several *writs of assistance* and orders of the *House of Lords*, and Deputations from the Sherriffs of the Countys of York Lincoln and Nottingham.

Provides horses and Arms and 20 hired men &c. also a Chirurgeon and after 31 Set Battles Subdued them. Repair'd the Church &c.

Provided Horses and Arms and necessarys with Twenty hired Men at Twenty pounds a Year Each and their Diets, with a Chirurgeon in ordinary, and upon particular occasions hired Many More and after Thirty one Sett Battles with the people of Epworth manor Misterton and Gringley wherein Several of his men were Kill'd and many others wounded he subdued these people, Quieted the crown and the Participants in their Allotments, repaired the church settled another minister Restored the congrigation and made the Levels and parts adjacent quiet Safe and flourishing.

The Isle people continued quiet for Some Years, only Battleng the Participants at Law, Till the year 1688. They still Claiming more common from the Participants, the affair by consent of all parties was Reffered to Sr. Tho Hussey, Sr. Willoughby Hickman, Sr. John Boynton Colonl. George Whichcot, &c. who made their award, But the Isle people would not submit to it.

Col. Whichcot.

In the year 1691 The Long cause Between the commoners and the Participants came to a hearing in the Exchequor, The Court Recommended it to the parties to Endeavour an accomodation among themselves, and on the 5th of May 1691 The Participants agents, and John Pindar Sollicitor and Robt. Popplewell, agent for themselves and the Commoners came to an Agreement in writing (viz) That the Commoners of Epworth manor Should have a Thousand acres to be set out in the first place, and that Six Hundred Sixty four acres should be Set out for the Commoners of Misterton And that five Thousand Seaven Hundred and Thirty Six acres Ressidue of the Seaven Thousand four Hundred acres Should be Surveyed and Divided into Two Equal Parts, one moiety to be Enjoyed by the Participants and the other moiety to the Commoners and their Heirs, and the Commoners was to Enjoy also the Six Thousand acres Epworth South moor and Butterwick moor at first allotted to them free from any Interruption of the Participants all which by Consent was Decreed accordingly.

Participants and comoners come to an Agreement.

The Commoners had Decreed to them out of the whole Thirteen Thousand four Hundred acres, Nine Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty Eight Acres with Liberty of Improving the Same free from all Charges of Drains and Sewer Rates or any proportion of the Fee Farm Rent, and the Participants for the Sake of Peace, was

content with Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight Acres for all their Costs and Charges.

The Isle people rise again with Mrs. Popplewell to head them.

Now all these Differences Seem'd to be at an End, the Sherriff of Lincolnshire by vertue of a writ of assistance gave the Several parties possession of their allotments and the Participants inclosed and Lett their Allotments To Several Tennants who plowed and Sowed the Same, But whilst the Corn was growing a great number of men women and Children with Mrs. Popplewell[15] at their head, pulled Down Demolished and Burned the Fences and Destroyed the Corn.

Mr. Reading again undertakes to subdue them.

Mr. Reading wanting above Three Thousand Pounds the Participants was Indebted to him, at this Time Solicited them for the payment thereof, But they all alledged, that the Expenditor had no money in Bank, That the Rioters had again Laid waste their Lands in Epworth manor, But if he would accept of a Lease of their Lands in that manor for Six Years, they would grant him that in full Consideration of this Demmand. Which Lease he accepted with Great Reluctance, foreseeing the Ill Consequences that would attend it, But necessity forc't him to it, and on he pushed, But was now to fight with a Hydra grown more formidable than ever.

He made several miles of Fences and plowed and Sowed above a Thousand acres of Land (when a Consultation being had amongst the Rioters) They assaulted him his Sons and Servants night and Day, and often shot at them, They Killed and Destroyed his goods, Fired his House at midnight with a Fix'd Design to Burn him his wife and famaly in their Beds.

They burn his house in the night.

cut down his trees.

And afterwards Great numbers of them being Disguised and Armed Destroyed all his outhouses and Tennants house, chop'd Down Hundreds of Fruit and other Trees Plundered a new house he was forced to Build to Lye in, Carried away his goods, Burn'd his Fences, Turn'd their Cattle into his Corn and gave him the Diversion of all points of military Execution.

He complained of these Insults *above* and obtained Pardon for the Discoverers of the Vilians, and had several of them in Prison in Lincoln castle, and several of them Being outlawed they out-braved the Laws, and Detached some of their Principals To go up with a publick Purse and Defye the Parliament it self.

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[15] Daughter of Robt. Ryther of Belton and related to many of the better families in the Isle of Axholm. See *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, Vol I. p. 168 *n.*

The Isle people inclose Lands.

Robt. Popplewell Being now their Solicitor (tho' no Lawyer) they Inclosed Several Hundred acres of Land Belonging to the Crown and the Participants, which Rents was paid to Popplewell and with which money they Defied the Government.

Rioters indicted &c.

But Several of the Rioters being Indicted at Lincoln assizes and Bills found; and especially one, against Mr. Popplewell's wife who was mostly at the Head of the Rioters. application was made by Mr. Popplewell to Col. George Whichcot and Col. Pownall to Intercede with Mr. Reading to be favourable and on the award of these Two Gentlemen Popplewell paid to Reading Six Hundred pounds; which saved his Friends the Rioters from the Gallows and which Some of them Richly deserved.

Popplewell pays Reading £600 on the award of Col. Whichcot and Coll. Pownall.

Mr. Reading dies.

Mr. Reading lived to Extreem old age Being above a Hundred years old and Died at Belton amongst his Enemys in Great want in the year 1712 or 1713. His wife was Sister to Sr. John Churchhill Master of the Rols. by whom he had Thomas, Robert John and Lionel, Thomas had a Captains Comission in the Reign of Q. Ann, Robert was a Lieut.

Col. Reading

Colonel to Clayton's Regiment and Behaved very well at the Battle of Dumblain against the Pretenders forces in 1715 and at the Little Battle of Glenshiel in Scotland the year after where he Commanded in chief and took 500 Spaniards prisoners, and a Large Quantity of the Pretenders plate at *Scoon* walled up in a Cellar the year before, he Resided at Sandoft (*sic*), in the Isle of Axholm in the County of Lincoln when he was absent from the Regiment, and was Several years an acting Justice of the Peace, for the parts of Lindsey in the Said County, and a worthy magistrate.[16]

Col. Reading farms land of the Participants.

Col. Robert Reading and his Brother Capt. Thomas Reading Farmed the wood carrs and Samuel closes in Belton Parish Being .... acres, and Several Lands in Haxey Parish of the Participants at a Low Rent, upon Condition they Inclosed the Same and Defended them from being Thrown Down by the Commoners of Epworth Manor, who was Still at Law with the Participants, upon which they Inclosed the Same and plowed and Sowed a Great many Rapes Corn &c. But the Rioters pulled Down a great deal of their Fences and destroyed their Crop, this was about the year 1712. They had Several of these Rioters in Lincoln Goal, who were

defends them.

Rioters Rise again 1712.

[16] Buried at Doncaster 23 Feb. 1716-1717 "Robert the son of Col. Robert Reading."

They are Indict^{d}. forced to Compound with them M^{r}. Reading Being favourable in their Indictments at the next assizes which favour was obtained at the Solicitation of Co^{l}. George Whichcot of Harpswell, in the County of Lincoln, who was a Great Friend to the people of the Isle of Axholm, when ever in his power to Serve them and which they and their posterity, with the Greatest Gratitude, ought to have in perpetual Remembrance.

Co^{l}. Whichcot their friend.

Soldjers encamped to defend the inclosure. In the year 1713 I Remember Co^{ll}. Reading to have a party of Soldjers of Clayton's Regiment Encamped upon Ross, part of the Isle common, to prevent the Commoners from Demolishing the Fences about wood carr and Destroying the Crops of Rape and Corn then growing.

Riot Act. act against Levil settled in Peace, and improved very much. But what preserved this famous Levil Effectualy, from Being thrown into its former chaos, was the Riots passed in the first year of King George the first and from this Æpocha, the Levil may be said to be Established in Peace and safety, and in the year 1719 the commoners Bill against the Participants was Dismissed with Costs, so that the Levil of Hatfield chase hass flourished Ever Since, and prodigiously Improved by the Care and Costs of the Participants, the Diligence of the officers Imployed in the works and the good management of the Farmers.

Management of the Farmers. Of which management I shall give the Best Description I am capable and I hope to the Satisfaction of all concern'd in the Improvement of Lands, This Levil about forty years ago, by the Continual Law Suits and Disturbances made by the Commoners, was very much neglected, and much water stood upon Great Part of it, Especially in wett Seasons, But after the Participants was at Peace from the commoners, they Repaired their Drains, sluces and navigable Sasses and Rebuilt several of fine Ashler stone Instead of Timber, and the Lands Becoming Dryer, their was Room for Improvement, But a great part of those Lands so Improved, was Infected with a Worm or Grub in such Quantities, that they would often in a Dry Spring, have Destroyed Large Closes or fields of oats soon after they had been above Ground, for the Chief of what Corn they sowed in this Levil was oats or Rye.

A worm that destroys their Corn.

They begin to manure with Lime. But about Thirty Years ago some of the most Industrious farmers began to manure the Levil Land with Lyme which they fetched in waggons from Balby and Hexthorpe near Doncaster, and Lays about Two Chaldren of an acre, they spread it with Shovels out of a waggon or Cart when it is fallen, and they often mix Sand or Ashes or

Light Earth with it, which makes an Increase of Manure and answers as well as tho' in was all Lyme.

This they spread upon their fallows, after it is plowed and Harrowed fine and quite Dead from weeds or Grass, then they give it another Tilt and Sows it with Wheat, Rye or Rape, and now Grows fine wheat, where they could not forty years ago grow oats, far this Lyme Destroys the worms or Grubs Effectualy, and stiffens their Land, which in many places is a Grey Hungery Soil.

Sow Flax. That year they design to fallow any Lands, they plow it in the winter and Sows Flax in the Spring, which they Can sell upon the Ground from five to seaven pounds an acre; when the Flax comes off, which is in July, they plow this Ground as for Fallows giveing it Two or three Tilts and then manure it with Lyme, and Sows Wheat or Rye, so that the Land thus managed never Lyes Idle, They also Sow Clover in Great Quantities, and upon Clover Ley, they Sow wheat and grows good wheat as any in the Country, and their Clover is of Great service to them, for the natural Grass of this Levil is But very Indifferent, and makes But Bad Hay, They now also Grow Pease and Beans upon their highest Ground. Sr. Cornll. Vermuyden and his Participants came over into England very Rich, But he and most of them Died poor, they Did not Live to see the Drainage Perfected But those that Bought their Estates (almost for nothing) now Reaps the Benefitt of their Industry and Extraordinary Care and Expence. Sr. Matthew Vanvalkenburgh Died in this Levil, and Left Two Sons, who Retured into Holland.

Land never Lies Idle.

Vermuyden dies Poor as many of them do.

Lucius Vanvalkenburgh his Brother also Died in the Levil who Left Sons that Returned into their own Country. And Marcus Vanvalkenburgh another Brother Died at Crowle after he had Sold Every foot of Land he had in those Levils above Two Thousand acres, and Died in very Low Cercumstances, he Left four Daughters one of which was married to Mr. John Margrave of Crowle, Mr. Thomas Margrave of Reedness in Marshland, Yorkshire, now Liveing is Grandson to Marcus Vanvalkenburgh above mentioned.

Officers that Belonging to this Levil. I shall now give an account of the officers Employed in this Levil for the Preservation thereof, which officers are Chose and Elected by the Commissioners of Sewers for the Levil of Hatfield chase and Parts adjacent in the Countys of York, Lincoln and Nottingham.

A clerk. And First, there is a Clerk to this Commission, Elected by the Commissioners as above mentioned, at the Renewal of Every Commision which is Every Ten Years, or at the Death of the King, or in Case the Clerk Die or Misbehave himself, This officer for many Years had a Sallery of Eighty pounds a year paid him by the Participants for Record-

ing all the Laws Decrees and orders of Sewers Relating to the Said Participants only, and makeing out warrants orders Laws and Decrees wherein the Participants are Chiefly Concern'd, Besides other Perquisities for warrants, orders, Laws, Summons and Decrees, Juries Sworn &c. for the Rest of the Country as farr as this Commission Extends, which is very Extensive.

The Clerks Sallery was not many Years ago Reduced and the Participants only paid him Sixty pounds a Year, and when Mr. Richard Burden the present Clerk was Elected [17] the Sallery was Reduced to Thirty or forty pounds a year from the Participants, and yet it is a very Beneficial Place.

An Expenditor. There is also an Expenditor for this Levil with a Sallery of Fifty pounds a year paid by the Participants. This officer Receives all the Scotts or assesments Laid annually upon the Lands in this Great Levil, at so much by the acre, for the maintaining and Supporting the Drainage of the Same, Repairing of Bridges, Banks sluces navigable sasses, cleansing the Drains and water-courses he also pays the Clerk the Surveyor and other officers their Salleries, Buys wood for Staything and Banking, Stone Timber &c. which these Great works may want, Mr. Francis Simpson [18] of Fishlock is the present Expenditor.

A Surveyor. They have also a Surveyor [19] with a Sallery of Fifty pounds a year, His Business is to Survey the Drains, Sluces, Sasses, Bridges, Banks, &c. and to Sett on workmen to Dyke, Scour, Bank and Repair as occasion Requires, when money is wanted for the workmen &c. he makes out his warrant under his hand Directed to the Expenditor, To pay So much money to the party or parties, who has Done Such or Such a peece of work Relating to the Said Levil, which warrant is a Suffitient Voucher to the Expenditor when he passeth his Accounts which he does once Every Year about the month of October, Before the Commissioners of Sewers, and as many of the Participants as please to attend at a Court of Sewers held for that purpose within the Limitts of the Said Commission.

The Surveyor always attending Such Court, This officer has also a power to Lett any Dykeing Scouring Banking &c. by the

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[17] "Elected 29 Aug. 1738. On 16 Oct. 1730 he had been elected town clerk of Doncaster, which office he resigned 10 Mar. 1755, being incapacitated by reason of ill health. For 'neither attending the duty nor business of the court of sewers by himself or deputy' he was fined £2 2s. on the 8 July 1752. He was buried at Doncaster 30 Dec. 1756. His descendants were of Newcastle, and Hartford Co., Northumberland."—*Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Journal*, vol. vii. p. 214 *n*.

[18] Father or brother of Sir Edw. Simpson, LL.D., M.P. for Dover, Master of Trin. Hall, Camb.

[19] Mr. Abraham De la Pryme, nephew of the Rev. Abraham De la Pryme the antiquary, was elected surveyor 18 Dec. 1724. Died in 1740.

Great to Buy Timber, Stone &c. for Repairs. But mostly has the advice and assistance of the Expenditor in matters of moment and frequently the approbation of some of the Chief Participants, as Lately in a Breach on the South side Gowle dyke or Dutch River which cost the Participants 1700 pounds to take again and Secure the Country.

A Bailiffe. They have also a Bailiff attendant upon this Court whose Business it is To call the Court, summons the Several Juries To Serve all warrants or orders by the Commissioners To publish their Laws and Decrees, in open Markett, To Levy ffines and forfietures, To make destresses for Rents Scotts or assessments, To adjourn their Courts by Proclamation &c. his Sallery is But small, But his perquisites very good, having Certain ffees for Executing warrants, Summons orders, Laws Decrees &c.

Sluice Keepers. They have a Sluice Keeper at Thorne with a Sallery and a house to Live in.

Another at Althorp.[20]

Another at Ferry.

another at Misterton sasse

one who Looks after the Dutch River and workmen Employed in and about it, Besides several undermasters who Look after the workmen.

N.B.—The ffee ffarm Rents of this Levil now Belong to Edward Wharton Esq, of London.

Vermuyden meets with great opposition in Yorkshire. Sr. Cornelius Vermuyden and his Participants met with Great opposition from the people of Hatfield, Fishlake, Sykehouse, Snaith and other places in Yorkshire as well as from the people of Epworth manor Misterton and Gringley, so that it is much to be wondered at that they Ever Brought this Great undertaking to

The people Rise pull down his works, Burn his carts &c. Perfection—For the people of those places Rise against him, pull Down his works several Times and when that would not Do, they Burned all his Carts and Barrows by night in great heaps upon which Sr. Cornelius purchased Lands of the antient owners to make Such Drains as would satisfie the Common people, and gave those people Extraordinary wages in his Employment, That they Did not care to Disturb him or his works any more.

Vermuyden Stops up a Branch of Don. Raises a great Bank 6 miles long &c. But his Stoping up the Don that ran through the Levils into Trent By which the surcharge of water was Carried away from the antient Lands in the Last mentioned places, and Raising a mighty Bank from where he stop'd up this Branch of Don to Turn Bridge Six Miles long and of an Extraordinary Height and

[20] In 1752 the Participants built a handsome new house of brick between the Double rivers, and between the two stone sluices at Althorpe, for their sluice keeper.

Thickness, he threw the water upon the Lands of Sykehouse, Fislake, Stainford, Baln, and Polington and other places, into their very houses.

Country rises headed by Ro. Portington Esqr. They Beat wound and Kill Several workmen.

And now this part of the Country Rise again, Cutt the Banks and destroy all Before them, So that the attorney General in his majestys Behalf and Sr. Corll. Vermuyden on his own Behalf, set forth Before the Council Board the Riotous Carriage of Robert Portington Esq and others, in Beating wounding and Killing Divers of their workmen Employed in this undertaking, and for spoiling of the walls and Banks made for the Defence of the Levil.

This affair heard before the King and Councell.

This Business was heard at the Board, Both party's present, fully Debated by their Counsel, in the presence of the King. Mr. Portington and others were bound to this good Behaviour and Left to Sr. Cornelius his liberty to prosecute, But Sr. Cornelius was to secure at his own charge, the Banks of Fislake and Sykehouse in what was Requisite for their Safety, more then the usual charge before the undertaking of the Drainage: And whereas it was moved against Rot. Portington Esq (one of the Persons complained off) that he might be put out of the Commission of the Peace in the West Riding of the County of York, It is ordered that he shall Continue in Commission so Long as he Behaveth himself well.

Inhabitants Petition.

Sr. Cornelius Vermuyden having Thus shown the way to Whitehall The Inhabitants of Sykehouse, Fislake, Stainford, Cowick, Snaith, Baln, Polington and Divers other places in the west Rideing of Yorkshire Exhibited their Petition to the Board with a Certificate of Divers Justices of the Peace of the Said Rideing made at the Quarter Sessions held at Pontifract the Seaventh of April 1629. Representing that the Said places with the County thereabouts had sustained Infinite Loss by the Inundations of water Caused by the Participants new works, &c. which overflowings were occasioned by the Great Bank Erected by Sr. Corll. Vermuyden as mentioned above, and by Turning the water of Don and Ayre into

Gowle dyke or Dutch River.

Channels not Capable to Receive them and Carry them away, and that the new Channel to Gowle, Repairing and Raising the old Banks on the West Side of the North Stream of Don, according to a Late order of the Board, would secure the Country and prevent future Danger.

Inhabitants to pay Vermuyden £200 &c.

These allegations on Both Sides were Deliberatly heard by their Counsell the King present, and it was ordered for preventing further Disputes, That the Inhabitants of the above mentioned Towns, should raise by an Equal assesmt. upon their Lands the

Sum of Two Hundred pounds, to be paid to the Said Sr. Cornelius and that thereupon the said Sr. Cornelius with the other Participants, shall at his and their own proper Costs and charges make the old wall on the West Side the River Don as high as the Great Bank on the East Side Lately Erected by Sr. Corn[ll]. Vermuyden, and that he and his Participants shall for Ever, Repair the Same upon Condition they pay to him and his Participants Such Yearly allowances, as by Certain Commissoners of Sewers to be Indifferently Chosen, by Both partys, shall be Thought requisite, and that the Country do not Directly or Indirectly Cutt, pull down, nor willfully Indamage the Bankes So raised and Repaired, and for quietness sake Provided that all Losses and Damages on Either side committed or Sustained should be Remitted in that their Lordships Looking forwards were desireous to avoid all Contentions and Law Suits, and to promote a good understanding Between Sr. Cornelius and the Country.

he to Repair and maintain their Banks.

First Comer. Sewers for this Levil 1630.

Sr. Cornelius Vermuyden now Projected to have this Improvement Established by act of Parliament: and this Same Project was on foot soon after the Restoration of Charles 2d. But obstructed by the Late Lord Down, which noble Lord with Sr. Thomas Yarborough, Both members of Parliament for Pontifract satisfied the House by several weighty arguments to the Contrary. upon which the Petition of the above mentioned Inhabitants was Considered over again, and the whole matter in Debate Twixt the partys was Refferred by order of Councel to the Right Honble. Thos Lord Viscount Wentworth Lord President of the North, John Lord Darcy, and Mr. Justice Hutton or any Two of them whereof the Lord Wentworth to be one.

Vermuyden's Project.

The country's Petition consider'd over again,

matters refer'd to Lord Wentworth and Lord Darcey,

According to the Direction of this order Lord Wentworth and Lord Darcy mett at Hatfield Two several Times and view'd the works made by Sr. Cornelius for Draining the Said Levil of Hatfield chase, and the 26th of Augt. 1630 after hearing the alligations on Both Sides, and with the assistance and consent of Sr. Robt. Heath his majesty's attorney General and Sr Tho Fanshaw his majesty's Sureyor General (Both Sr. Cornelius his Especial Friends) and by the Consent of Both Parties, these Two noble Persons made an order or award. This award was ordered to be Decreed in his majesties Court of Exchequer, also Before the Lord Precident and Counsel in the North, But to prevent this Sr. Corn[l]. Vermuyden Secretly conveys his Improvements unto Trustees.

who make their Award.

Vermuyden conveys his lands to others.

Lord Precident complains to the councel Board.

This made the Lord Precident Grievously complain from York to the Counsel Board above, that notwithstanding his award the Banks and works were neglected and the Country miserably drown'd, and that Sr. Cornelius Kept without the Jurisdiction of his Court and So made all process Inefectual, That he hass Great Difficulty to Keep the people from Riseing, Therefore Humbly Desires their Lordships to direct Sr. Cornelius to be sent Down to him and *order* him to make Just Satisfaction to the Country.

The Country Petition again.

But the Country Being much under water on the west side the River Don the Inhabitants preffer'd a fresh Petition to the Counsel Board 25th May 1631 setting forth that Sr. Cornelius Refused to give way for the passing a Decree according to order, and the Board having Called Both Partys before them, and seen their Order, and heard the Arguments on Both sides Did unanimously order and Declare, That the Said Sr. Cornelius and his Partners, shall suffer the Said order to be Decreed as well in the Exchequer chamber as Before the Lord Precident and Councel at York, according to the True Intent and meaning of the said order, and they further order that the Petitioners Bill now Depending in the Exchequer Chamber may be suffitiently answered by the said Sr. Cornelius and his Partners before the first Day of the next Term, as that a Decree may be thereupon had by consent without any Suit or Delay, and if the Said Sr. Cornelius and his Said Partners shall make Default in performance of their Lordships orders the Board will take notice thereof.

The award Decreed.

So that upon the 28th Day of November following the award was Decreed in the Exchequer, But Sr. Cornelius and his Partners still puts off, the Award being Decreed at York.

Gowle Sluce Blown up.

The famous Sluce at Gowle Blowing up some years after this for want of Proper Repairs Lett in the Tides out of Ouse, and for many years Caused Great floods upon the antient Lands, some of which I can Remember, and the people of Fishlake and Sykehouse at such Times used to Cutt Vermuyden's Great Bank on the East Side Don, and Drown'd all the Levils as farr as Crowle, Belton, Epworth and Haxey. But the Great Bank being become very firm, and Gowle Dyke, as well as the North Branch of Don, with which it comunicates, Being by the Tides worn much Deeper, It contains all the water that Ebbs and flows, so that their hass not been a flood this forty years past, Except the Breach made in the Bank of Gowle Dyke in the year . . . . , which cost the Participants seaventeen Hundred pounds to Take it.

Navigation to York injured.

The Tides being Lett into this Dutch River, was the only Cause and Decay of the navigation up to York and of Infinite Loss to that antient and Great City; once the Seat of the Roman Emperors—For the Tides flow out of Ouse up this River and so up Don as farr as Doncaster and Capable to Carry a ship up of a Hundred and Fifty Tons Burden. But that they are prevented by three Bridges a Cross this Dutch River.

Complaints for workmens wages.

It was also complained of at the same Time against Sr. Philibert Vernatti,[21] Sr. Cornelius Vermuyden, Sr. Matthew and Marcus Vanvalkenburgh, and others their Partners that above a Hundred poor workmen wanted above fifteen Hundred pounds for wages, for which a Decree was made in the Councell at York, and adjudged to be by them paid, which was unperformed and they Stood out to the writ of Rebellion. It was therefore Expressly ordered, that they should obey the Said Decree and give full satisfaction, before the first Day of the next Term or otherwise they should be Committed to a Messinger of his Majestys Chamber to be by him Carried Down to York and there be proceeded withall according to Justice.

Most of these Transactions happen'd in the first Nine Years of this Great undertaking
about Thorne Fishlake, &c.
in Yorkshire.

Hatfield chase.

Bounders of Hatfield chase.

The Bounders of the Lordship of Haitfield in the County of York, an Inquisition taken at Haitfield by the Commission of the Right Honourable George Earl of Shresburrie in the Court Called a Swannymete Courte in the first year of the Reign of our Soverign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c.

Before the Justices of our said Soverign Ladie the Queen of her Forrests and Chases of the North side of Trent, (which is to say) Sr. Thomas Gargrave Kt., Henry Savile and Francis Frobisher Esqrs. By the oaths of John Wormley, John West, Peter Sleforth, Thos. Stonns, Edwd. Steer, Willm. Foster, Richard Broadbente, Geo: Reder, William Trimingham, John Newsome, John Bryan, Thos. Raven, Thos. Wait, Edmond Wright, Robt. Atkinson, Dynness Margeson, Richard Downing and Thomas

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21 "One of this family, Sir Gabriel Vernatti, was committed to the gaol at York, by order of the Court of Sewers, 25 Apr., 1650, for assaulting the Officers of Sewers in the execution of their duty. Some account of the Vernatti family, and its connections are to be found in *The Herald and Genealogist*, 1868."—Quoted in *Yorks. Archæo. and Topo. Journal*, vol. vii. p. 219 *n*.

Smyth Sworn as well to set out and marke the Metts and Bounds of the Lordship of Haitfield as of the chase of and for the Queen Majesties Game Belonging to the Same, as of other things, which say upon their oaths.

That the first Bounder of the Said Lordship Beginneth at Homewood Side with a mere stone marked with a Cross of the Top, and so Betwixt the hard ground and the soft, Thence to Homewath, as it is Bounded with stones and Stakes Crossed on the Topps in Eight several places, and from the said Homewath, so following Betwixt the hard Ground and the Soft to the East Corner of Homehouse close nook. and so forth after the Dyke of the closeing Belonging to the said Homehouse To the west corner of them, and from thence betwixt the Hard Ground and the Soft alonge by Homewood Syde to Gonnall close nooke and from thence by the Dyke Browe to the west Corner called Gonnall stele and from thence by an old Dyke Betwixt the Wain way and the Soft Ground to Curson croft nooke and so after the Dyke Leading to Curson well And from thence by an old Dyke Leading to the Parkhouse croft stele and so to the Park lane end, And from thence Leading of the west parte and the north of the Parkhouse closes to the Park noke Joining to Bramwith carr at the shepbridge And so Leading the way to the other shepbridge And from thence to the Land Ends Called Double Gate Lane and so through the said Lane to Smithie Green and so to the water of Dunn, after the Graving close side Leading to the Mylndike, And from thence Coming from the said Dyke unto the said water of Dunn near Bramwith ford, and from thence Leading by the said water of Dunn along Bramwith marsh to Stainforth Inge and from thence by the water to the Lode End of the North Side of the water of Donn alwais against Stainforth ford and from the said Loade End Leading by the Lode to Woodhouse Iynge and by the said Load to Fallthertowe noke and from thence to a Dyke Called Green dyke Leading Betwixt the Parishinge of Fishlake of the East and the Parishing of Bramwith of the west, to a place Called Wickett and from thence Leading by Flaxley carr End to Scruthill and from thence by a Dyke called Scrutdyke to Bladworth field Dyke within the Parishing of Campsall and from thence Leading by Scrutlaine to Scruit Pill and then after the East side of Thornne haige to the Parke dyke and so on by the Park Dyke to Landherne and so of the west and north side of the said Landherne to the Fletdyke Leading by the Sudicrofte to Donstrope field into Wente and so by Wente to Burgon Pitt and from thence by the north side of Goosehill to Mitchling nook and from thence by Wente by the north side of a Close called Mitchling Late Hodgson Leading into the River Wente, and so by Wente to Wente mouth Joining of the North Branch of Donn Called Turnbridge Dyke and by the said Dyke to Wringell and from thence by Wringell and Dykesmarshe to a Moor Called John moor Long and the waist of

the moor Leading Right upon Burton church in Lincolnshire, to the west end of Eastoft moor dyke and So Leading after the waste to a Sike Called Black syke Comeing into Blackwater by Donn to Largarthe and to the Willow Row by Dunn to White Wathe so Leading to the East side of Torkefleet by Donn to a Garth Called Saunders Garth, and so on by Donn to a meer stone Lyeing at Durkness croke, which Lyeth Betwixt the Lordship of Haitfield, The Lordship of the Isle of Axholme and the Lordship of Croule, so Leading by Donn of the south side of Dirkness and Leading Betwixt Belton Plains and the Heaps to the Booth eye and So to Sampson Lodge and from thence by Donn Betwixt Thorne bush carr Northtofte into the water of Eydell, and so Leading by the River of Iydell to Sandtoft Ferry and from thence by Iydell to the water of Torne and so Leading by the South side of the said water to Wrootflete and from thence by that water to a place Called Gods cross where standeth one Crosse of Wood, and from thence by a Dyke Called Priestflete to the west End of the cowbridge and so after the wood to the stone in Woolstock and from thence Betwixt the hard Grounds and the soft to Nettleholme and so Leading to the south End of Dickondyke and by the said Dickon Dyke to the north Ende of the same Dyke to the stone where we Begun.

N.B.—The Honble. Lord Irwin is now Lord of this Great and Extensive Manor.

These be the ordinance for the Preservãcon and Keeping of the Kings Majesties swans and signetts for the Conservation of Fish and Fowle with the Fishing of all Manner of Netts within the Chase of Hatfield &c. County of York Lincoln &c.

1. First is ordained and statuted that every Person having any Swans, shall begin Yearly to mark or Cause to be marked the same on Monday next after Trinity Sunday and no Person afore, But after as the Company may, so that the master of the Kings Game of Swanners or his Deputie be there present and if any Person or Persons take upon him or them in marking to the Contrary to forfiet to the King Ten pounds.

2. Itm. It is ordayned that no Person or Persons being Swanherds nor other shall begin a marking without the master of the Kings Game of Swanns or his Deputy be there present, without four or five of the company of Swannherds, upon Pain to forfiet to the King Ten pounds.

3. Itm. it is ordayned that no Person take up any signett or signetts unmarked, nor make no Sale of them. But if the Kings Swannherd or Deputy with four other Swannherds next adjoyning be present or have Knowledge of the same upon pain to forfiet to the King Ten pounds.

4. Itm. that the Swanherd of The Dutchy of Lancaster within the Said Countys, nor within the Liberties and Franches of the Same, nor no other for him, nor by him, shall make no Sale nor

take up no wabes (?) nor mark them within the said Dutchy without the Kings Swanherd or his Deputy be there present upon pain or forfiet to the King Ten Pounds, and Likewise it is ordayned that the Kings Swanherd nor the said Swanherds of the Countys nor the Deputies shall enter into the Dutchy to take np any swanns or signetts nor them to mark without the swanherd of the Dutchy be present npon pain to forfeit Ten pounds.

5. It[m]. It is ordayned that if any swans or signetts be found without the said Dutchy Double marked, or put out of Right marks, That then it shall be seized for the King and to be Delivered to the master of the Kings Game of swanns or to his Deputie and so to Remain Till that be proved by four or six suffitient swanherds to whom the said swanns or signetts belong or appertain so that the Knowledge of the same be had by the said swanherd and before the Delivery before the sessions of the swanns then next to be Kept within the County where it shall Happen the said swanns or signetts to be seized and Delivered in form aforesaid. And if so be the propertie of the said Swanns Cannot be Known by the Seazor That then the King to be answered of the value of the same swanns or signetts on pain of Ten pounds.

Sessions of the Swanns.

It[m]. it is ordayned that if any Person or Persons willingly put any swanns from their nest wheresover they Breed or Else take up and Destroy and bear away the Eggs of such swanns, upon Pain to forfiet to the King Ten pounds—&[c]. &[c].

Articles of the statute made anno Primo Eliz Cap: 17th. for the preservation of the Young Brood, Spawne and Fry of Fish, and to see that the same statute be put in Due Execution within the Town of Stainford within the manor and chase of Hatfield by, Jo: Park, Thomas Smith, Richard Downing and Thomas Drax.

Sup. viss[r].

1. That no Person or Persons shall hereafter Take and Kill any Young Brood spawn or fry of Fish. That is to say Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pickerel or any other Fish with any manner of nett or with other Devise or Ingines whatsoever in any floude Gate, strayt streams, Brook, Rivers or Ditches within this Realme of England or shall Take any Salmons or Troutes not being in season being Kepper Salmon or Kepper or Sheder Trouts &[c]. They Direct the size of their Different sorts of netts, the Length of every Fish they are to take, and that no Persons (except Gentlemen and spiritual Persons) shall Fsh, But on Wednesdays and Frydays

See the Statute.

But as their swan Poles and Fish ponds in this famous Chase, are now by Great Expense and Industry Converted into Dryland and Corn Fields, there is no occasion for these Laws, in this part of the Kingdom and it is to be hoped never will be.

Their was an officer appointed by the Kings of England in this chase called the master of the Game, who had Deputies, under him

The master of the Game had his Turffs Lead to the manor house by the Tennants of the manor of Hatfield, giveing them a Dinner and ale he also had the Agiestment of a Large parcel of Ground called the Severals which the Tennants of the manor fenced for him with several Fees and other Great perquisities, But I take it that this officer was first Created not Long before the Drainage Sr. Gervise Cliffton being the First, how Long he held this office I cannot Learn, Robt. Lee Esqr. was the second and Continued in that office above Twenty years, and the Last that Enjoyed that office was Edmond Lord Sheffield of Butterwick in whose Time I think it was Dischased.

Mañor de Hatfield.

A Jury, for which John Starkey Gent, made Fine with the Lord for forty Eight able Jurors to Lay out all the moors from Kirkbrigg Cawsey in Thorne to the utmost part of our Graveship in Fishlake moors. This Jury sworn at a Court held at Hatfield the 31st day of March 1651

N.B. from this Time begun the Improvement of Thorn moors as mentioned in the Brief Account of the Drainage of this Level.

The Jury, Left to the cawsay dyke on the wast the Breadth of Two acres and a half.

They Left one Rood in Breadth and Length to the uppermost stake sett by them at Chadwick Dyke which is a Partition Betwixt Thorne and Fishlake moors.

And Because Fishlake moors had not been of Late Time sett out by Jury Therefore they were put to much Trouble to Lay them out in several places, Begining at the moor ends next Thorne and Fishlake common to Deal Justly and to give every one their Due Proportion in all places. Therefore at the Lower End, next the Common Every acre hath in Breadth Twenty four Yards Two foot and nine Inches. At the crook Eighteen Yards and Two foot, at the Headings Eighteen Yards Two foot and Two Inches. In the Great waste Both Thorne and Fishlake moors, Twenty five yards and one foot for an acre in Breadth.

Notes.

ELMSWELL.

(A Note on the Spelling of the Name.)

By Rev. Henry Lawrance, M.A.

IN connection with an article which appeared in the last volume of the E.R.A.S. Proceedings, the question was raised whether *Emswell* or *Elmswell* was the correct spelling of the name of the East Riding village. The following notes on the subject may, therefore, be of interest.

The Ordnance Survey spells the name *Emswell*, and thus gives a sort of official recognition to what I shall endeavour to show is an incorrect though ancient form of the name.

In Domesday Book the name occurs four times, and is variously spelt *Helmesuuelle*, *Helmeswelle*, and *Elmesuuelle*, which gives a fair indication of the pronunciation of the word at the time of the Norman Conquest, though the initial "H" was apparently a difficulty to the Norman-French scribes.

Dr. Rowe, of Bradford, offers an interesting suggestion on the omission of the aspirate. There must, he thinks, have been some exceptional difficulty in the pronunciation of the name, and this difficulty he ascribes to the presence of a "y"-sound immediately after the "H"—*Hjelmswell*. In the case of Helmsley, which in its modern form shows considerable resemblance to Elmswell, there is not nearly the same diversity of spelling. It is true that the name is in one instance spelt *Elmeslac* in Domesday, but elsewhere, as well as in later documents, the spelling varies between *Hamelsec*, *Hemelsech*, and *Hemelsay*, pointing to the personal name "Hamel" as the origin of the first syllable. Hemsworth has the same origin, as the ancient form *Hamelesuurde* shows.

In Kirkby's Inquest, made in the reign of Edward I., the name is spelt *Helmeswell*, and in a Lay Subsidy Roll of 1297 the spelling is *Elmeswelle*.

So far the original pronunciation of the name seems to have been preserved in the spelling, with the exception of the occasional omission of the aspirate, through the presence of the succeeding semi-vowel.

The wear and tear of language in the next two centuries, however, caused the word to be clipped in pronunciation, so that

the presence of the first "l" was often unsuspected. During this period the same doubt existed regarding the insertion of the aspirate, as before.

James Best, of Elmswell, for instance, who died in 1617, in a survey of the manor which he made with the assistance of an old lease, made "hard before the dissolution," entitles it "*Helmswell* als. *Elmeswell* in cum. Ebor," whilst in the body of the document the usual spelling is *Helmeswell*.

The two earliest instances I have noticed of the name spelt without the first "l" are a brass in Little Driffield Church, recording the death of "Rayfe Bucton of *Hemswell* in the Countie of Yorke Esquuer . . . deceesed the xxvij day of October in ye yer of our lord god MDXL," and a description of the course of the River Hull by Leland, the antiquary, in which he says, "the Hulne riseth of three severall heads, whereof . . . the third (is) at *Emmeswell*."

Though the owners of Elmswell continued as a rule to preserve the "l," there are not wanting instances of the influence of the local pronunciation. In the will of James Best, dated 6th April, 1617, he is styled "of *Empswell* in the Countie of Yorke;" Henry Best, by a deed of 4th October, 1622, conveys to his brother, Paul Best, "a messuage and 16 oxeganges of land at *Emeswell*;" Henry Best, by will (15th June, 1645), leaves to his "eldest sonne John Best his mannour of *Emsewell*." These later forms are more nearly in accord with the modern pronunciation, though the spelling *Elmswell* is much nearer to the original form *Helmswell*.

As regards the derivation, which must, after all, regulate the spelling, there can be little doubt that the final syllable has reference to the well or spring which, as Leland tells us, forms one of the sources of the Hull. If there was any evidence that the stream (which at any rate, as early as 1597, was known as "Helmeswell Becke") was ever called the Helm, the derivation would be comparatively easy. Dr. Rowe points out that there is a Helme in Sussex, and a river of the same name in Prussia; other forms of the word may be seen in the Alme in Devonshire, the Alm in Norway and Holland, the Almo in Italy, the Alma in the Crimea, the Illim in Siberia, the Ilma and Ilm in Germany. These river-names, Dr. Rowe thinks, are derived by metathesis from a root LAM, LEM, or LIM, meaning smooth. It is evident that the "s" denotes the possessive, and failing any evidence that Elmswell Beck ever bore the name of Helm or Helme, we must fall back upon some personal name.

I have already pointed out the difference between the early spelling of Elmswell and Helmsley (*i.e.*, Hamelsley). In Elmswell we have no trace of a two-syllable name such as Hamel, but on the other hand there is a Scandinavian personal name Hjelm, which means "protector," the same word which we use under the forms

"helm" and its diminutive "helmet," meaning a piece of defensive armour to protect the head. As a personal name it is familiar to us in the compounds Anselm and William (*i.e.*, Wilhelm). Dr. Rowe points out that the latter name affords a parallel to Elmswell in the way in which the "y" sound is preserved in the English name William (pronounced Wilyem), whilst in the German name Wilhelm the double sound of "hj" is represented by the simple aspirate. It may be noticed that there is a further parallel in the loss of the "l" in the second syllable, *Wilhelm* becoming *William* just, *Elmswell* becomes *Emswell*. In the absence of any streamlet, whose name might be the origin of the name of the village at its source, some unknown Scandinavian may have given *his* name to the place, and Hjelm's Well in time become *Elmswell*.

The following is a list of the principal variations in the spelling of the name:—

Helmesuuelle Helmeswelle	...	Domesday Book.
Helmeswell...	...	Kirkby's Inquest.
Helmswell ...	...	Lease "hard before the Dissolution."
Elmesuuelle	...	Domesday Book.
Elmeswelle...	...	Lay Subsidy Roll.
Elmeswell ...	...	Lease "hard before the Dissolution."
Elmswell ...	...	Early Subsidy Rolls, &c.
Hemswell, 1540...		Brass of Ralph Buckton.
Emmeswell...	...	Leland.
Emeswell, 1622...		Deed of Henry Best.
Emsewell, 1645...		Will of Henry Best.
Emswell Empswell, 1617		Will of James Best.

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PRINTED AT BROWNS' SAVILE PRESS,
DOCK STREET, HULL.

INDEX

OF

ARCHÆOLOGICAL

PAPERS

PUBLISHED

IN

1902

[BEING THE TWELFTH ISSUE OF THE SERIES AND COMPLETING THE INDEX FOR THE PERIOD 1891–1902]

COMPILED BY
GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

PUBLISHED BY
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & COMPANY LTD
2 WHITEHALL GARDENS, WESTMINSTER
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
1903

BUTLER & TANNER,
THE SELWOOD PRINTING WORKS,
FROME, AND LONDON.

CONTENTS

[*Those Transactions for the first time included in the index are marked with an asterisk,* the others are continuations from the indexes of* 1891–1902. *Transactions included for the first time are indexed from* 1891 *onwards.*]

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Antiquaries, Ireland, Proceedings of Royal Society of, 5th S. vol. xii.
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Archæologia Æliana, vol. xxiv. pt. 1.
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NOTE

THIS Index was begun under the auspices of the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries. Its success being assured, the Congress have placed it in the hands of the publishers to continue yearly.

The value of the Index to archæologists is now recognised. Every effort is made to keep its contents up to date and continuous, but it is obvious that the difficulties are great unless the assistance of the societies is obtained. If for any reason the papers of a society are not indexed in the year to which they properly belong, the plan is to include them in the following year; and whenever the papers of societies are brought into the Index for the first time they are then indexed from the year 1891.

By this plan it will be seen that the year 1891 is treated as the commencing year for the Index, and that all transactions published in and since that year will find their place in the series.

To make this work complete an index of the transactions from the beginning of archæological societies down to the year 1890 is needed. This work is now going through the press.

Societies will greatly oblige by communicating any omissions or suggestions to the editor, LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., 24, Dorset Square, London, N.W.

Single copies of the yearly Index from 1891 may be obtained. Many of the Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries take a sufficient number of copies of the yearly Index to issue with their transactions to each of their members. The more this plan is extended the less will be the cost of the Index to each society.

The subscription list for the complete Index up to 1890 is still open, and intending subscribers should apply at once to Messrs. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co.

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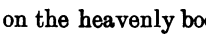
BROWN (ROBERT, JUNR.). Note on the heavenly body  . *Bibl. Arch. Soc.* xxiv. 126–129.

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